CLARI ROMANI

MILIUS PAULUS

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AEMILIUS PAULUS

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CLARI ROMANI

AEMILIUS PAULUS

EDITED BY F. R. DALE, B.A.
LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL

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PREFACE

The object of this series is to supply beginners with Latin narrative which can be easily read. Care has therefore been taken to select interesting stories, and to simplify the text where it has seemed too difficult.

A full vocabulary and historical appendix are included in each volume, but there are no notes. It has been thought best to let the master decide the amount of help in translation which the class ought to receive.

Many pupils have to bid good-bye to Latin at such an early age that they carry away little or no knowledge of the language or of the race which used it. It is hoped that those who read this series will, at any rate, learn something of the glories of Rome, and of the deeds, lives, and ideals of some of its famous men.

For those who intend further to pursue the study of the language, the series endeavours to satisfy the claims of good scholarship by providing a set of

exercises designed to test their knowledge of accidence, syntax, and composition. This portion of the book is interleaved, as the authors are of opinion that it is a good thing for the beginner to make his own record of progress, and to keep it under the same cover as the book he has read.

Teachers are recommended to read the preliminary note as to the method of using the exercises.

N.B.—As this text is meant for use by quite young beginners, it has been thought advisable to print *v* instead of the consonantal *u* throughout.

CONTENTS

AEMILIUS PAULUS

I

DE BELLI MACEDONICI INITIO

PHILIPPUS, Macedoniae rex, bellum bis gesserat cum populo Romano, victusque foedus fecerat. Post mortem eius Perseus filius multos populi Romani socios iniuriis vexabat, Eumenemque tandem Asiae regem Romam venire coegit ut auxilium peteret. Is in curiam ductus senatorum animos oratione commovit, neque Persei legati regem defendere poterant. Itaque indicto bello missus est in Graeciam consul P. Licinius. Accepta primum clade Persea tandem e Thessalia expulit, sed neque Licinius neque post eum consul Q. Marcius bellum conficere poterat. Rex enim inter montes et flumina tutus nusquam dimicare voluit. Romani etiam imperatores non bene gerebant bellum, et vix exercitum conservaverunt incolumem. Romanus interea populus irascebatur; tres iam annos frustra belli finem expectaverat.

II

DE SECUNDO PAULI CONSULATU

Iam aderat anni finis, anxiique propter bellum Macedonicum homines quaerebant qui consules creandi

essent ut id tandem finiretur bellum. Itaque senatus consultum factum est ut sine mora consules crearentur.

Consules creati L. Aemilius Paulus iterum, quarto decimo anno postquam consulatum primum gesserat, et G. Licinius Crassus. Praetores postero die facti Cn. Baebius, L. Anicius Gallus, Cn. Octavius, P. Fonteius Balbus, M. Aebutius Helva, G. Papirius Carbo. Omnia propter bellum Macedonicum maturius agebantur. Itaque senatus novos magistratus statim sortiri provincias iussit, ut sciretur utri consuli Macedonia et cui praetori classis venisset. Omnia enim voluit sine mora cogitari et parari utilia.

Consulibus Italia et Macedonia, praetoribus praeter duas in urbe iurisdictiones classis et Hispania et Sicilia et Sardinia provinciae nominatae sunt. Consuli Aemilio Macedonia, Licinio Italia venit. Praetor Cn. Octavius classem est sortitus.

III

DE LEGATIS IN MACEDONIAM MISSIS

Statim apparuit omnibus non segniter id bellum L. Aemilium gesturum esse. Alius enim vir erat, et dies noctesque ea sola intentus cogitabat quae ad bellum pertinebant. Omnium primum a senatu petiit ut legati in Macedoniam mitterentur et exercitum classemque viserent et nuntiarent quae res ea aestate gestae essent. His bene cognitis certa consilia capi posse affirmavit. Senatus legatos ire iussit quos L. Aemilius volebat. Legati sine mora profecti Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, A. Licinius Nerva, L. Baebius.

Insequentis anni principio, Idibus Martiis, senatus mirabatur quid consul cuius ea provincia erat de

Macedonia relaturus esset. Paulus nihil se habere dixit quod referret; legatos enim nondum inde rediisse: sed Brundisii iam esse, bis ex cursu Dyrrachium reiectos.

IV

DE REDITU LEGATORUM

Legati ex Macedonia Quinquatribus ultimis venerunt. Postero die senatus fuit legatique auditi sunt. Ii nuntiant exercitum maiore periculo quam emolumento per invios saltus in Macedoniam inductum. Pieriam, quo processissent, regem tenere. Castra castris prope collata Enipeo flumine interiecto arceri. Neque regem dimicare velle neque nostros cogere posse. Hiemem etiam asperam esse. Macedonum dici triginta milia armatorum esse. Ad classem se e castris profectos partem sociorum navalium morbo absumptam audiisse, partem, eos maxime qui ex Sicilia essent, domos suas abiisse; qui adessent, eos neque stipendia accepisse neque vestimenta habere. Eumenem classemque eius, tamquam vento adlatas naves, sine causa et venisse et abiisse; neque eius regis animum satis constantem esse videri.

Paulus deinde a senatu ea petiit quae ad bellum necessaria erant: senatusque consulta de exercitu facta.

V

PAULI AD POPULUM ORATIO

L. Aemilius consul e curia in contionem processit orationemque talem habuit. "Animadvertisse videor, Quirites, maiorem mihi gratulationem fuisse provinciam sortito, quam cum consul creatus essem. Bello enim

quod diu in Macedonia trahitur, putatis dignum populo Romano finem per me imponi posse. Deos quoque huic favisse sorti spero, eosdemque in rebus gerendis adfuturos esse. Me affirmo omnia facturum, ne frustra vos hanc spem de me conceperitis. Quae ad bellum necessaria sunt, senatus decrevit. Vos, quae ego scripsero senatui aut vobis, ea habete pro certis. Rumores credulitate vestra ne alatis, quorum auctor nemo erit. Hoc enim saepe fieri, hoc praecipue bello, animadverti. Nemo ita rumores contemnit, ut non eius animus debilitari possit. Sunt enim ubique qui exercitus in Macedoniam ducant, ubi castra locanda sint sciant, quando cum hoste pugnandum sit, quando melius sit quiescere."

VI

DE CONSULE AB URBE PROFECTO

"A quibus igitur monendi sunt imperatores? Primum ab his qui prudentes sint et rem militarem usu didicerint; deinde ab his qui cum exercitu adsunt, qui hostem vident, qui loca et tempora intelligunt, qui velut in eadem nave periculi participes sunt. Itaque si quis est, qui credat se in eo bello, quod gesturus sim, rempublicam consiliis suis adiuvare posse, is ne deneget operam suam, et in Macedoniam mecum veniat. Navem, equum, tabernaculum, viaticum etiam a me accipiet. Qui autem id facere non vult, otiumque urbis magis cupit quam belli labores, is e terra ne gubernet. Loquacitatem suam contineat; nos enim castrensibus consiliis contenti erimus."

Sacrificio rite facto statim et consul et praetor Cn. Octavius in Macedoniam profecti sunt. Magna

prosequentium turba consul celebratus est, ac prope certa spe credebant homines finem adesse Macedonici belli.

VII

DE PERSEI SOCIIS

Perseus interea sociorum auxilium quaerebat. Ad Eumenem primum misit legatos, admonuitque commune regum periculum esse. Sed tanta avaritia erat ut pecuniam ab Eumene postulatam pendere noluerit.

Gallorum etiam ingens auxilium per regis avaritiam dimissum est. Veniebant decem milia equitum, par numerus peditum. Abierunt autem irati, cum Persea cognovissent promissam mercedem non statim dare. Gentium, Illyriae regem, turpius prodidit. Cum enim persuasisset ut Romanis bellum indiceret, revocabat eos qui trecenta talenta ad eum portabant. Gentium facile devicit Anicius praetor, bello intra triginta dies confecto.

Dum haec aguntur Perseus in magno terrore erat propter adventum simul Aemilii novi consulis, simul Octavii praetoris. Erat Thessalonicae parvum praesidium. Eo subsidia misit, et mille equites oram maritimam tutari iussit. Quinque milia Macedonum missa ut Pythii Petraeque praesidium essent. His profectis ripam munire Enipei fluminis incepit, quia per siccum alveum transiri poterat.

VIII

DE AQUA A PAULO INVENTA

Principio veris Paulus in provinciam venerat. In castra advectus rem difficillimam sibi propositam

invenit. Ripam enim Enipei fluminis inter Olympum montem et mare Perseus tenebat, validissimis munitionibus confirmatam. Hic tutus expectabat dum Romani aut vanum impetum facerent aut in Thessaliam redirent. Romani aqua maxime egebant, cum siccus esset fluminis alveus, neque usquam fontem perennem invenire possent. Consul contemplata loci natura sequi se utrarios ad mare, quod trecentos passus aberat, iussit, et in litore alios alibi fodere. Montes ingentis altitudinis spem faciebant, quia nullos apertos emitterent rivos, occultas contineri ibi aquas, quarum venae in mare permanantes cum unda miscerentur. Vix diducta summa arena erat; tum scaturigines turbidae primum et tenues emicare, deinde multam liquidamque fundere aquam velut deorum dono coeperunt. Aliquantam ea res duci famam et auctoritatem apud milites addidit.

IX

DE REBUS A PAULO MUTATIS

Iussis deinde militibus expedire arma, ipse cum tribunis et quibusdam centurionibus progressus est ut transitus fluminis contemplaret et cognosceret qua descensus facilis armatis, qua in ulteriorem ripam minime iniquus ascensus esset.

His satis exploratis, hoc primum curabat, ut omnia ordine et sine tumultu ad ducis imperium in acie fierent. Omnes enim simul pronuntiabant quae facienda erant; itaque clamores dissoni oriebantur et prius hostes, quam ipsi, quid pararetur sciebant. Iussit igitur secreta per tribunos et singulos centuriones edi imperia.

Vigiles etiam novo more scutum in vigiliam ferre

vetuit; dixit enim vigilem non in pugnam ire, ut armis uteretur, sed ut vigilaret et cum sensisset hostium adventum reciperet se excitaretque ad arma alios. Stationumque morem mutavit. Armati omnes diem totum perstabant. Itaque iussit ex matutina statione ad meridiem decedere, in postmeridianam alios ire; ita nunquam fessos recens hostis aggredi potuit.

X

DE PAULI AD MILITES SUOS ORATIONE

Haec ita fieri se velle convocata contione pronuntiabat. Deinde milites suos hortatus est: militem haec tria curare debere; corpus ut validissimum et pernicissimum haberet, arma apta, cibum paratum ad subita imperia: cetera deos immortales et imperatorem curare. Deinde contionem dimisit, etiam veteranis fatentibus se illo primum die, tamquam tirones, quid agendum esset in re militari didicisse. Non modo sermonibus his ostenderunt cum quanto assensu audiissent verba consulis. Nemo totis mox castris quietus erat: acuere alii gladios, alii galeas, alii loricas tergere, alii aptare corpori arma, experirique sub his membrorum agilitatem, quatere alii pila, alii micare gladiis mucronemque intueri: ut facile quivis videret eos, ubi primum data occasio esset manum cum hoste conserendi, aut victoria egregia aut morte praeclara finituros bellum.

XI

DE VARIIS ROMANORUM CONSILIIS

Mox consul coepit de bello gerendo consultare. Volebant quidam, et maxime minores natu, per Enipei ripam munitionesque impetum facere: Macedones enim dice-

bant ex castellis saepe altioribus et magis munitis priore anno deiectos esse. Eosdem tum confertis et impetum vi facientibus Romanis resistere non posse. Alii volebant Octavium cum classe Thessalonicam petere et populatione orae maritimae distrahere regis copias, ut, altero ab tergo se ostendente hoste, ad interiorem partem regni conversus nudare transitūs Enipei cogeretur. Ipsi duci natura et operibus inexsuperabilis ripa videbatur. Non modo tormenta ubique disposita esse, sed missilibus etiam melius hostes uti audierat. Alio spectabat mens tota ducis: dimissoque consilio Perrhaebos mercatores Coenum et Menophilum, notae et fidei iam sibi et prudentiae homines, arcessitos rogavit, quales ad Perrhaebiam transitus essent.

XII

DE IPSIUS PAULI CONSILIO

Cum mercatores loca non iniqua esse dicerent, praesidiis autem regiis teneri, sperare coepit se, valida manu nocte necopinantes aggressum, praesidia deicere posse: iacula enim et sagittas et cetera missilia in tenebris, ubi quod petatur procul videri non possit, inutilia esse: gladio comminus geri rem in commixta turba, quo miles Romanus vincat.

His ducibus usurus, praetorem Octavium arcessit, expositoque consilio Heracleum cum classe petere iubet, et mille hominibus decem dierum cibum habere. Ipse P. Scipionem Nasicam et Q. Fabium Maximum filium suum cum quinque delectis millibus Heracleum mittit, velut classem conscensuros ut oram interioris Macedoniae vastarent. Secreto indicatum est cibum his praeparatum ad classem esse, ne quid moraretur. Inde

iussi duces itineris ita dividere viam ut tertio die Pythium adoriri possent.

XIII

DE PUGNIS IN FLUMINIS ALVEO COMMISSIS

Consul postero die, ut regem ab aliis rebus detineret, prima luce medio in alveo cum stationibus hostium proelium commisit. Utrimque pugnatum est levibus armis, nec gravioribus in tam inaequali alveo pugnare poterant. Medium spatium inter castra mille passus patebat. Ibi in medio, spectantibus ex vallo castrorum hinc rege hinc consule cum suis legionibus, pugnatum est. Missilibus procul regia auxilia melius pugnabant: comminus stabilior et tutior aut parma aut scuto Romanus erat. Meridie, haud paucis utrimque interfectis, consul revocavit suos. Sole orto postero die etiam acrius concursum est. Romani non modo ab his, cum quibus pugnabant, sed etiam ab ea mutitudine, quae in turribus stabat, missilibus telis et saxis maxime vulnerabantur. Mox consul suos recepit, multo pluribus eo die amissis. Tertio die proelio abstinuit.

XIV

DE SCIPIONIS NASICAE ITINERE

Nasica ad mare primum deduxit suos velut classem conscensurus, castraque ad Heracleum posuit. Postquam cenaverunt convocatis ducibus dixit quid faciendum esset. Inde e castris quam celerrime progressus per altissimos montes sub ipsum Olympum iter fecit, fusisque regiis praesidiis tertio die Pythium cepit. Ad regem venit Cretensis quidam qui nocte agmen Nasicae deseruerat, docuitque circumire Romanos ut a tergo

necopinantem aggrederentur. Missa igitur decem millia militum, quorum duo millia Macedones erant, ut prius saltus tenerent quam Nasica in campum per montes descendere possent. Horum Milo dux erat. Iam in angustias Romani ascenderant, cum Milo congressus est. Diu acerrime pugnatum est in loco inaequali. Fusis tandem Macedonibus Nasica ad campum maritimum descendebat.

Perseus intercluso a tergo itinere sensit statim sibi ab Enipeo decedendum esse. Neque enim tutum iam aditum esse commeatus afferentibus, neque si consul plures suorum per montes misisset, se ipsum effugere posse.

XV

DE PERSEO E CASTRIS PROFECTO

Mox consul, quamquam nihil certum audierat, sensit qui fuisset rei eventus. Cernebat enim strepere omnia moverique apud hostes, quasi castra iam retro moturos: itaque intellexit regem e loco non tuto decedere, quod iam per montes Nasica descenderet.

Rex custodibus ad munitiones relictis paulatim e castris reduxit suos. Sub noctem et custodes abierunt. Neque consul prius adortus; sperabat enim se postero die munitiones tanto labore constructas sine pugna capturum esse.

Perseus summa festinatione Pydnam pervenit. Ibi anxius egit noctem, aliis alia suadentibus. Hi statim dimicare iubebant, ne effusi in Macedoniam Romani omnia vastarent. Illi melius esse dicebant Romanorum vires obsidionibus terere. Ipse cum omnibus copiis proelium committere maluit quam cum paucis obsideri. Locus praeterea idoneus erat pugnae, qua phalanx per

aequum campum facile moveri poterat. Itaque constituit Romanorum adventum expectare.

XVI

DE ROMANORUM ADVENTU

Paulus cum flumen transiisset munitionesque regis desertas cepisset Nasicae copias prope Dium invenit laetusque adiunxit suis. Ibi cognovit per exploratores Persea ad Pydnam expectare. Deinde summa celeritate progressus est ne Perseus mutato consilio effugere posset. Meridies erat, cum prope regias copias advenit. Iter multo pulvere et calido sole factum erat. Lassitudo et sitis iam sentiebantur. Statuit igitur suos recenti hosti non obicere. Sed tantus ardor in animis ad dimicandum utrimque erat ut consul non minore arte suos eludere quam hostes cogeretur. Aciem sine mora instruxit, et ipse circumibat ordines, ut animos militum hortando in pugnam accenderet. Primum alacres signum poscebant. Deinde crescente aestu, et vultus minus acres et voces segniores erant, et quidam scutis pilisque nixi stabant. Tum aperte centurionibus imperat ut metarentur frontem castrorum et impedimenta constituerent.

XVII

DE NASICAE ADMONITIONE

Legati circum imperatorem et duces externi erant, omnes approbantes, cum pugnaturum esse consulem credebant. Tum mutato consilio cum alii silerent, Nasica unus ex omnibus ausus est monere consulem, ne hostem, qui fugiendo certamen priores imperatores elusisset, manibus emittat: se vereri ne nocte abeat,

sequendusque maximo labore et periculo sit, illaesusque iterum per saltus Macedonicorum montium circumeat. Se igitur magnopere suadere ut dum in campo patenti hostem habeat aggrediatur, nec oblatam victoriae occasionem amittat.

Consul non iratus libera admonitione tam clari adolescentis, "Et ego," inquit, "animum istum habui, Nasica, quem tu nunc habes; et quem ego nunc habeo, tu habebis. Multis belli casibus didici, quando pugnandum, quando abstinendum pugna sit. Non iam stanti in acie docendum est cur quiescere hodie melius sit. Rationes alias poscito: nunc auctoritate veteris imperatoris contentus eris."

XVIII

DE LUNAE DEFECTIONE

Paulus postquam metata castra impedimentaque constituta animadvertit, stantibus in prima acie hastatis, ne quid hostis moveret, paulatim abduxit suos. Castra iam vallo et fossa munita erant, cum hastatos et equites revocavit. Quibus factis rex et ipse in castra copias reduxit.

Castris munitis G. Sulpicius Galba, tribunus militum secundae legionis, qui praetor superiore anno fuerat, consulis permissu ad contionem milites vocavit. Pronuntiavit, ne quis id portentum esse crederet, nocte proxima, ab hora secunda usque ad quartam horam noctis lunam defecturam esse. Id quia naturali ordine et certis temporibus fieret, et sciri ante et praedici posse. Edita hora cum luna defecisset, Romanis militibus Galbae sapientia prope divina visa est; Macedonas ut triste prodigium, occasum regni perniciemque gentis

portendens, movit; nec alia vates dicebant. Clamor ululatusque in castris Macedonum fuit donec luna in suam lucem emersit.

XIX

DE CAUSIS DILATAE PUGNAE

Postero die consul immolando terere videbatur tempus. Tertia demum hora sacrificio confecto ad consilium vocavit suos; quibus talem orationem habuit; "P. Nasica, egregius adolescens, ex omnibus unus qui hesterno die pugnare cupiebant, denudavit mihi consilium suum. Idem postea, ita ut transiisse in sententiam meam videri posset, tacuit. Quibusdam aliis melius visum est absentem imperatorem carpere quam praesentem admonere. Tibi, P. Nasica, reddam dilatae pugnae rationem. Quantum numero nos praestent hostes, nemo vestrum ante ignoravit, vosque hesterno die explicatam intuentes aciem animadvertistis. Praeterea melius est militem plenum virium, vigentem et corpore et animo in aciem educere, quam longo itinere et onere fessum recenti hosti obicere. Timebant quidam ne nocte abiret hostis, et in ultimam Macedoniam summo labore sequendus esset. Sed neque mansisset neque in aciem copias eduxisset, si decedere hinc constituisset."

XX

DE PROELIO TANDEM COMMISSO

Ac ne illo ipso quidem die aut consuli aut regi pugnare placuit, regi quod nec fessos, ut pridie, ex via neque trepidantes in acie instruenda aggressurus erat; consuli, quod in novis castris non ligna, non pabulum

convectum erat, ad quae petenda ex propinquis agris magna pars militum e castris exierat. Neutro imperatorum volente, fortuna, quae plus consiliis humanis valet, dimicare coegit.

Flumen erat haud magnum, propius hostium castris, ex quo et Macedones et Romani aquam capiebant, praesidiis in utraque ripa positis, ut id facere tuto possent. Duae cohortes in ripa Romanorum erant, Marrucina et Paeligna, duae turmae Samnitium equitum ; et aliud pro castris erat praesidium sub G. Cluvio legato, tres cohortes et duae turmae equitum. Cum otium ad flumen erat neutris lacessentibus, hora circiter nona iumentum e manibus curantium elapsum in ulteriorem ripam fugit. Quod cum per aquam ferme genus tenus altam tres milites sequerentur, Thraces duo id iumentum ex medio alveo in suam ripam trahebant. Milites altero eorum occiso receptoque iumento ad stationem suorum redibant.

XXI

DE IMPETU ROMANORUM

Octingentorum Thracum praesidium in hostium ripa erat. Ex his pauci primo, irati quod popularis in conspectu suo occisus erat, ad persequendos interfectores flumen transgressi sunt, deinde plures, postremo omnes, et cum praesidio pugnare coeperant. Acerrime ibi pugnatum est, pulsisque trans flumen Thracibus in caetratos Macedonum impetum faciebant Italicae cohortes.

Clamore exorto consul quam celerrime aciem instituit, missisque statim qui cohortibus suis trans flumen auxilium ferrent, copias quas secum habuit in proelium ducit. Simul rex confestim promovit suos, neque iustam

aciem instruere potuit. Itaque intervallum quod inter caetratos et phalanges erat, implevit legio, atque aciem hostium interrupit. A tergo caetratis erat, frontem adversus clipeatos habebat; chalcaspides appellabantur. Secundam legionem L. Albinus ducere adversus leucaspidem phalangem iussus est; ea media acies hostium erat. In dextrum cornu, unde circa flumen commissum proelium erat, elephantos inducit et alas sociorum; et hinc primum fuga Macedonum est orta.

XXII

DE DISSIPATA PHALANGE

Elephantorum impetum secuti sunt socii Latini, pepuleruntque laevum cornu. In medio secunda legio immissa dissipavit hostium ordines. Multa enim passim proelia erant quae fluctuantem turbaverunt primo, deinde disiecerunt phalangem. Ea conferta et intentis horrens hastis vires intolerabiles habet: si carptim aggrediendo immobilem longitudine et gravitate hastam circumagere cogas, in confusa strue milites implicantur; si vero aut ab latere aut ab tergo tumultus factus est, disiectis ordinibus dissipantur. Sic tum adversus Romanos, catervatim incurrentes, interrupta acie obviam ire cogebantur. Romani, quacumque intervalla data essent, immiserunt ordines suos. Si autem tota acie in frontem adversus instructam phalangem concurrissent, in hastas incidissent nec confertam aciem sustinuissent. Id Paelignis evenit principio pugnae, incaute adversus caetratos immissis.

XXIII

DE CAEDE MACEDONUM

Dum peditum passim caedes fiunt, equitatus prope integer pugna excessit. Princeps fugae rex ipse erat; cum sacris alis equitum Pellam petebat. Ceterae quoque Macedonum alae tutae abibant, quia peditum caedes victores immemores fecerat sequendi equites. Diu phalanx a fronte, a lateribus, a tergo caesa est. Postremo qui ex hostium manibus elapsi erant, inermes ad mare fugerunt; quidam aquam etiam ingressi, manus ad eos, qui in classe Romana erant, tendentes vitam orabant. Sed cum hostiliter e navibus caederentur, nando repetentes terram in aliam foediorem pestem incidebant: elephanti enim ad litus acti exeuntes obterebant. Numquam uno proelio tot Macedones interfecti. Caesa enim viginti millia hominum sunt; sex millia, quae Pydnam ex acie fugerant, et vagantium ex fuga quinque millia capta. Si maturius concursum esset, deletae omnes copiae essent; nunc nox et fugientes texit et Romanos ignotis locis sequi vetuit. Victorum ceciderunt circiter centum, et eorum multo maior pars Paeligni. Vulnerati aliquanto plures sunt.

XXIV

DE PERSEI FUGA

Perseus ad Pieriam silvam via militari cum frequenti agmine equitum fugit. Cum in silvam ventum esset, ubi plures diversae semitae erant, et nox appropinquaret, cum paucis maxime fidis via devertit. Equites sine duce relicti alii alia via in civitates suas dissipati sunt. Pauci Pellam celerius quam ipse Perseus, quia recta via ierant,

pervenerunt. Rex ad mediam ferme noctem errore et variis difficultatibus viae vexatus in regiam ingressus est. Perseo obviam venerunt Eulaeus Euctusque qui urbi praeerant et regii pueri. Amicorum autem, qui alii alio casu servati ex proelio Pellam venerant, cum saepe arcessiti essent, nemo ad eum venit. Metuens igitur ne illi, qui venire ad se nollent, maius aliquid mox auderent, quarta vigilia profugit. Secuti sunt circiter quingenti Cretenses. Petebat Amphipolim: sed nocte Pella exierat, ut ante lucem Axium flumen traiceret. Eum Romanis propter difficultatem transitus credebat finem sequendi fore.

XXV

DE DEDITIS MACEDONUM OPPIDIS

Consul cum in castra victor venisset, sincero gaudio frui non poterat. Cura enim de minore filio vexabat. Is erat P. Scipio, natu consulis Pauli filius, adoptione Africani nepos, qui et ipse Africanus postea deleta Carthagine appellatus est. Septimum decimum annum tunc agens, dum acerrime sequitur hostes, longius ablatus erat. Serius cum rediisset, tum demum, recepto filio, victoriae tantae gaudium consul sensit.

Mox principes amicorum regis Beroeam, quo ex acie fugerant, ipsi ad consulem profecti dedunt. Consul spolia iacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, equitibus praedam circumiecti agri. Ipse prope mare ad Pydnam castra movit. Boroea primum, deinde Thessalonica et Pella et deinde omnis ferme Macedonia intra biduum dedita. Pydnaei, qui proximi erant, nondum miserant legatos. Nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant. Sed emissa tandem turba militari oppidum deditum et direptum est.

XXVI

DE PERSEO SAMOTHRACAM ADVECTO

Tertio die Perseus Amphipolim venit. Inde oratores cum caduceo ad Paulum misit. Deinde in contionem processit Philippum secum filium habens, ut et ipsorum Amphipolitanorum et equitum peditumque, qui aut semper secuti aut fuga eodem delati erant, hortando animos confirmaret. Sed aliquotiens dicere incipientem lacrimae impedierunt. Itaque, quia ipse dicere non poterat, Evandrum Cretensem multitudinem adloqui iussit. Multitudo ad conspectum regis lacrimasque ipsa ingemuerat lacrimaveratque; sed Evandri orationem audire nolebat. Quidam ausi sunt ex media contione clamare, "Abite hinc, ne qui pauci supersumus propter vos pereamus." Horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit.

Rex pecunia et auro argentoque ad lembos, qui in Strymone flumine stabant, delatis, et ipse ad flumen descendit. Thraces navibus se committere non ausi domos abierunt, et aliae militum turbae; Cretenses pecuniam secuti sunt. Postero die Samothracam, quam petebant, perveniunt. Duo millia talentorum eo advecta esse dicuntur.

XXVII

DE CAPTA PELLA

Paulus in omnes deditas civitates dimisit qui praeessent, ne qua iniuria victis in nova pace fieret; retentisque apud se regis oratoribus, P. Nasicam, ignarus fugae regis, Amphipolim misit cum modica peditum equitumque manu, ut terram vastaret, et simul omnes conatus regis impediret.

Ipse a Pydna profectus cum toto exercitu die altero Pellam pervenit; et cum castra mille passus inde posuisset, per aliquot dies ibi stativa habuit, situm urbis undique aspiciens, quam non sine causa delectam esse regiam animadvertit. Sita est in tumulo vergente in occidentem. Cingunt paludes inexsuperabilis altitudinis, aestate et hieme, quas restagnantes faciunt amnes. In ipsa palude, qua proxima urbi est, velut insula eminet arx. Et gaza regia in eo loco erat; sed nihil tum praeter trecenta talenta, quae missa Gentio regi, deinde retenta erant, inventum est. Nuntio accepto Persea Samothracam traiecisse, profectus a Pella consul Amphipolim pervenit. Ibi quarta castra posuit.

XXVIII

DE VICTORIA ROMAE NUNTIATO

Victoriae nuntii summa festinatione Romam cum pervenissent, praeceptum tamen eius rei gaudium invenerunt. Quarto post die quam cum rege est pugnatum, cum in circo ludi fierent, murmur repente populi tota spectacula pervasit, pugnatum in Macedonia et devictum regem esse; deinde fremitus crevit; postremo clamor plaususque, velut certo nuntio victoriae adlato, est ortus. Mirari magistratus et quaerere auctorem repentinae laetitiae. Postquam nullus inventus est, omen tamen laetum fuisse videbatur.

Ludorum Romanorum secundo die, C. Licinio consuli quadrigas mittenti tabellarius, qui se ex Macedonia venire dicebat, laureatas litteras attulit. Quadrigis missis consul currum conscendit, et per circum vectus laureatas litteras populo ostendit. Quibus visis repente immemor spectaculi populus in medium decurrit. Tum

recitatis tabellis pronuntiavit consul L. Aemilium collegam suum signis collatis cum rege Perseo pugnavisse; Macedonum exercitum caesum fusumque; regem cum paucis fugisse; omnes Macedoniae civitates populo Romano deditas esse.

XXIX

DE ROMANORUM LAETITIA

His auditis clamor cum ingenti plausu ortus. Ludis relictis magna pars hominum ad coniuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant. Postero die senatus in curia habitus est. Supplicationes decretae, senatusque consultum factum est, ut de militibus sociisque navalibus dimittendis referretur, cum legati ab Aemilio consule, a quibus praemissus tabellarius esset, venissent. Ante diem sextum Kalendas Octobres hora ferme secunda legati urbem ingressi sunt; ingentem secum, quocumque ibant, trahentes turbam in forum ad curiam pervenerunt. Senatus forte in curia erat; eo legatos consul induxit. Ibi breviter expositis, quae accidissent, eadem mox in contionem traducti exposuerunt. Renovata est laetitia cum consul edixisset ut omnes sacrae aedes aperirentur. Tum pro se quisque e contione ire ut deis gratias agerent; ingentique turba non modo virorum sed etiam feminarum conferta deorum immortalium templa.

XXX

DE LITTERIS PERSEI AD PAULUM MISSIS

Dum consul Aemilius castra ad Amphipolim habet, litterae ab rege Perseo per ignobiles tres legatos redditae ei sunt; quas cum cerneret ipse illacrimavisse

dicitur sorti humanae, quod is qui paulo ante non contentus regno Macedoniae Dardanos Illyriosque oppugnasset, tum amisso exercitu, extorris regno, in parvam insulam pulsus, supplex, fani religione, non viribus suis tutus esset. Sed postquam legit regem Persea consulem Paulum salutare, stultitia fortunam suam ignorantis miserationem omnem exemit. Itaque quamquam in reliqua parte litterarum minime regiae preces erant, tamen sine responso ac sine litteris ea legatio dimissa est. Sensit Perseus regii nominis se victum oblivisci debere; itaque alterae litterae cum privato nomine missae. Tum consul tres legatos ad Persea mittere volebat. Sed nihil ea legatione perfectum est, Perseo regium nomen amplectente, Paulo iubente se suaque omnia in fidem et clementiam populi Romani tradere.

XXXI

DE REGE AB AMICIS DESERTO

Dum haec aguntur, C. Octavius praetor cum classe Samothraecam venit. Rex interfecto Evandro, qui unus amicorum secum relictus erat, omnium ab se alienavit animos. Pro se quisque transire ad Romanos: fugaeque consilium prope solum relictum capere coegerunt. Oroandem Cretensem cui nota Thraciae ora erat appellat, ut se in Thraciam veheret. Oroandes moratus dum pecunia aliquanta deferretur, primis tenebris solverat navem et per altum Cretam petebat. Perseus, postquam in portu navis non inventa est, vagatus aliquamdiu in litore, in latere templi prope angulum obscurum latuit. Una cohors regem fugientem secuta ne tum quidem relinquebat, donec iussu Cn. Octavii pronuntiatum est per praeconem Macedonas omnes, qui Samo-

thracae essent, si transirent ad Romanos, incolumes fore et liberos, suaque omnia, quae aut secum haberent aut in Macedonia reliquissent, servaturos esse. Quae cum pronuntiata essent, omnes ad Octavium transierunt.

XXXII

DE REGE CONSULI DEDITO

Liberos quoque parvos regios Ion Thessalonicensis Octavio tradidit; nec quisquam, praeter Philippum maximum natu filiorum cum rege relictus. Tum se filiumque Octavio tradidit, fortunam deosque, quorum templum erat, nulla ope supplicem iuvantes accusans. In praetoriam navem imponi iussus: eodem et pecunia quae superfuit delata est, extemploque classis Amphipolim repetit. Inde Octavius regem in castra ad consulem misit praemissis litteris, ut in potestate sua eum esse et adduci sciret.

Secundam eam, sicut erat, victoriam ratus, Paulus victimas cecidit. Consilio vocato litteras praetoris cum recitasset Q. Aelium regi obviam ire iussit, ceteros in praetorio manere. Non alias ad ullum spectaculum in castris tanta multitudo occurrit. Perseus enim caput belli erat, nec ipsius modo patris avique fama praeclarum eum faciebant, sed Philippi gloria et magni Alexandri, qui Macedonum imperium summum in orbe terrarum fecerant.

XXXIII

DE PAULI CUM REGE COLLOQUIO

Perseus cum filio suo castra ingressus est. Prae turba currentium ad spectaculum progredi non poterant, donec a consule lictores missi essent, qui ad praetorium ducerent.

Surrexit consul, et iussis sedere aliis, progressus paulum regi dextram porrexit. Iacientem se ad pedes sustulit; nec attingere genua passus, introductum in tabernaculum sedere iussit. Primum rogavit, qua iniuria actus contra populum Romanum bellum suscepisset. Cum responsum expectantibus omnibus terram intuens diu tacitus fleret, rursus consul, "Si iuvenis regnum accepisses, minus miratus essem ignorasse te, quam gravis aut amicus aut inimicus esset populus Romanus: sed et belli, quod pater tuus nobiscum gessit, meministi, et pacis, quam cum summa fide adversus eum coluimus. Tu tamen bonum animum habe. Clementia populi Romani, multorum regum et populorum casibus cognita, prope certam spem tibi salutis praebet."

XXXIV

DE REGNO MACEDONICO

Exercitus deinde in hiberna dismissus est. Maximam partem copiarum Amphipolis, ceteras propinquae urbes acceperunt.

Hic finis belli inter Romanos et Persea fuit, idemque finis praeclari per Europae maximam partem atque Asiam omnem regni. Vicesimus ab Carano, qui primus regnabat, Perseus numerabatur. Perseus Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit, a senatu rex est appellatus M. Iunio A. Manlio consulibus, regnavit undecim annos. Macedonum regnum obscura fama usque ad Philippum, Amyntae filium, fuit. Per eum crescere cum coepisset, Europae tamen intra fines se tenuit, Graeciam omnem et partem Illyriae atque Thraciae amplexum. Fudit deinde se in Asiam, et tredecim annis, quibus Alexander regnavit, omnia, qua

Persarum prope immenso spatio imperium fuerat, sibi addidit. Inde morte Alexandri in multa regna distractum, a summa fortuna ad ultimum finem centum quinquaginta annos stetit.

XXXV

DE DECEM LEGATIS A SENATU MISSIS

Q. Aelio M. Iunio consulibus de provinciis referentibus, iussit senatus Macedoniam et Illyriam eosdem, L. Paulum et L. Anicium, obtinere, donec res bello turbatas et in statum alium ex regno formandas composuissent. Legatos deinde decrevit, quorum consilio imperatores L. Paulus L. Anicius res componerent, decem in Macedoniam, quinque in Illyriam.

In quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, ut suum quaeque concilium haberet, placuit: et dimidium tributi, quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo Romano pendere. Similia his et de Illyria iussa. Cetera ipsis imperatoribus et legatis relicta.

Paulus ante adventum decem legatorum Q. Maximum filium, iam Roma regressum, ad Aeginium et Agassas diripiendas mittit, Agassas, quod cives, cum Marcio consuli urbem tradidissent petita ultro societate Romana, defecerant rursus ad Persea. Aeginiensium novum crimen erat. Famae de victoria Romana non credentes, milites quosdam urbem ingressos interfecerant.

XXXVI

DE PAULI PER GRAECIAM ITINERE

Autumni ferme tempus erat; cuius initio ad circumeundam Graeciam profectus cum haud magno comitatu per Thessaliam Delphos petit, praeclarum

oraculum. Ibi sacrificium Apollini fecit, et incohatis in vestibulo columnis, quibus statuas regis Persei imposituri fuerant, suas statuas imponi victor iussit. Inde Chalcidem ad spectaculum Euripi Euboeaeque tantae insulae descendit. A Chalcide Aulidem traicit, trium millium spatio distantem, portum praeclarum, Dianaeque templum ubi Agamemnon filiam suam interfecerat ut mille illas naves Toiam ducere liceret. Inde Oropum venit, ubi vates antiquus velut deus colitur, templumque antiquum est, fontibus rivisque amoenum; inde Athenas, plenas vetustate famae, multa tamen visenda habentes—arcem, portus, muros Piraceum urbi iungentes, navalia magnorum imperatorum, simulacra deorum hominumque, omni genere materiae et artis insignia.

XXXVII

DE PELOPONNESO

Sacrificio Minervae, quae arcem tenet, facto, profectus Corinthum altero die pervenit. Urbs erat tum praeclara, ante excidium; arx quoque et isthmus praebuere spectaculum, arx intra moenia in ingentem altitudinem surgens, scatens fontibus, isthmus duo maria dirimens. Sicyonem inde et Argos, nobiles urbes, adit; inde haud parem opibus Epidaurum, sed praeclaram nobili Aesculapii templo, quod quinque millibus passuum ab urbe distans donis dives erat, quae mercedem remediorum salutarium aegri sacraverant deo. Inde Lacedaemonem adit, non operum magnificentia sed disciplina institutisque memorabilem. Inde Olympiam pervenit, ubi et alia spectanda vidit et Iovem velut praesentem intuens motus animo est. Itaque velut in Capitolio immolaturus, sacrificium amplissimum parari

iussit. Ita per Graeciam itinere facto, postquam audiit traiecisse iam decem legatos, omnibus aliis omissis Apolloniam ad eos profectus est.

XXXVIII

DE PAULO AMPHIPOLIM REGRESSO

Quo cum Perseus nimis soluta custodia Amphipoli obviam processisset, ipsum benigne allocutus est. Sed postquam Amphipolim venit, graviter increpuit Sulpicium legatum, primum quod Persea tam procul a se vagari per provinciam passus esset, deinde quod adeo indulsisset militibus ut urbis tegulis hibernacula sua tegere pateretur. Referri tegulas et refici tecta, sicut fuerant, iussit. Persea cum maiore filio Philippo A. Postumio tradidit.

Omnes civitatium principes Amphipoli adesse iusserat, litterasque omnes regias et pecuniam conferri. Ubi dies venit, ipse cum decem legatis, circumfusa omni multitudine Macedonum, in tribunali sedit. Silentio facto Paulus quae senatui visa essent pronuntiavit. Iubere senatum liberos omnes esse Macedonas, habentes urbes easdem agrosque, utentes legibus suis, annuos creantes magistratus; tributi eius, quod pependissent regibus, dimidium pendere populo Romano. Deinde in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam.

XXXIX

DE SPOLIIS ROMAM REVECTIS

Post serias res ludos magno apparatu Amphipoli fecit. Deinde clipeis aereis in naves impositis, cetera omnis generis arma cumulata, ingentem acervum, ipse

imperator face subdita succendit, precatus deos quibus spolia hostium dicare fas est. Spectaculo etiam fuit omnis praeda Macedonica, statuae, tabulae, textilia, vasa ex auro et argento et aere facta. Haec, in classem imposita, Romam revehenda Cn. Octavio data sunt.

Paulus deinde Epirum petit, iussuque senatus eas urbes quae ad Persea defecerant militibus diripiendas tradit; tantaque praeda fuit ut equitibus quadringeni denarii, peditibus duceni dividerentur. Ad mare Oricum descendit, exercituque in naves imposito in Italiam traiecit.

Romam captivi primum adducti. Paulus ipse post dies paucos regia nave ingentis magnitudinis, ornata Macedonicis spoliis, adverso Tiberi ad urbem vectus est, completis ripis obviam effusa multitudine. Paucos post dies Anicius et Octavius classe sua advecti.

XL

DE INVIDIA MILITUM

Tribus eis omnibus decretus est ab senatu triumphus, mandatumque est ut tribuni plebis rogationem ad plebem ferrent ut iis urbem triumphantibus ingredi liceret. Nec de Anicii nec de Octavii triumpho dubitatum est: Paulum, cui ipsi se comparare noluissent, invidia carpsit. Antiqua disciplina milites habuerat; de praeda parcius quam speraverant dederat; quorum aviditati si indulgere voluisset, nihil relictum esset ex tantis regiis opibus quod in aerarium ferret.

Macedonicus exercitus comitiis, cum lex ferretur, negligenter adfuturus erat. Sed eos G. Sulpicius Galba, qui tribunus militum secundae legionis in Macedonia fuerat, privatim imperatori inimicus, stimulabat ut fre-

quentes adessent. Ducem superbum et malignum ulciscerentur. Rogationem, quae de eius triumpho ferretur, antiquarent. Plebem urbanam secuturam esse militum sententiam. Ille ne speraret ibi gratiam, ubi non meruisset.

XLI

DE GALBAE ORATIONE

Ita militibus incitatis, in Capitolio rogationem eam Ti. Sempronius, tribunus plebis, ferebat. Cum privatis locus esset de lege dicendi, ad suadendum, ut in re minime dubia, haud quisquam procedebat. Tum Galba repente processit, et a tribunis petiit ut quoniam iam hora octava diei esset, eam rem in posterum diem differrent et mane agerent: sibi enim non tempus esse ut demonstraret cur L. Aemilius triumphare non deberet: integro die sibi opus esse. Cum tribunus dicere eo die, si quid vellet, iuberet, in noctem rem dicendo extraxit. Exacta esse acerbe munera militiae: nimium laborem, nimium periculum iniunctum: contra in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata. Militiam bellantibus asperiorem iam fore, victoribus inopem. Macedonas in meliore fortuna quam milites Romanos esse. Si frequentes postero die ad legem antiquandam adessent, intellecturos esse potentes viros non omnia in ducis, aliquid et in militum manu esse.

XLII

DE PRINCIPUM INDIGNATIONE

His vocibus incitati postero die milites tanta multitudine Capitolium compleverunt, ut nemo praeterea ad suffragium ferendum adire posset. Primae tribus

cum antiquarent, concursus in Capitolium principum civitatis factus est, clamantium indignum esse facinus, L. Paulum tanti belli victorem despoliari triumpho: imperatores licentiae et avaritiae militum obnoxios tradi. Nunc nimis saepe per ambitionem peccari: quid, si domini milites imperatoribus imponantur?

Tandem hoc tumultu sedato M. Servilius, qui consul et magister equitum fuerat, petiit a tribunis, ut rursus eam rem agerent, et sibi potestatem facerent ad populum dicendi. Tribuni cum ad deliberandum secessissent, victi auctoritate principum rursus rem agere coeperunt, pronuntiaveruntque se easdem tribus revocaturos esse, si M. Servilius aliique privati, qui dicere vellent, dixissent.

XLIII

DE SERVILII ORATIONE

Tum Servilius contra Galbam multa dixit, quod triumphum Pauli tanti imperatoris impedire conaretur. Admonuit primum cives, ne ducem punirent quod strenue et severe gesto bello pecuniam regiam in aerarium laturus esset. Deinde ad milites conversus, commemoratis priorum ducum triumphis rogavit num ipsorum victoriam minorem esse putarent, ipsique sine gloria triumphi esse vellent, qui Roman frequentes venissent ut triumphantes viderentur. "Ipsum" inquit "L. Paulum, bis consulem, domitorem Graeciae, omnium oculi videre cupiunt in urbem curru ingredientem. Ad hoc fecimus consulem, ut bellum ingenti pudore nostro gestum perficeret. Ei victori triumphum negabimus? Et non homines modo sed deos etiam honore despoliaturi sumus? Diis quoque enim debetur triumphus." Ad finem orationis nudasse se dicitur et

volnera ostendisse. Ita commotis omnium animis, tribuni tribus ad suffragium revocaverunt. Tum omnium suffragio Paulo triumphus datur.

XLIV

DE PAULI TRIUMPHO

Itaque triumphans Paulus urbem ingreditur. Immensa spectabat multitudo, tum deis gratias agentium tum imperatorem laudantium. Triumphus ob multa insignis, praecipue quod aurum ingenti pondere et argentum multa plaustra ferebant. Tantam pecuniam intra triginta annos post bellum Philippi cum Romanis collecta erat, partim ex metallis, partim ex vectigalibus aliis.

Ipse postremo Paulus in curru veniebat, cum dignitate corporis tum ipsius senectae maiestate insignis. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo, Q. Maximus et P. Scipio; deinde equitum turmae et cohortes peditum suis quaeque ordinibus. Peditibus singulis dati denarii centeni, equitibus duceni. Credunt eum ducenos peditibus daturum fuisse, si aut non honorem eius impedire conati essent, aut benigne hac ipsa summa pronuntiata clamavissent.

XLV

DE MORTE PAULI FILIORUM

Sed non Perseus modo per illos dies exemplum dabat humanorum casuum, in catenis ante currum victoris ducis per urbem hostium ductus, sed etiam victor Paulus, auro purpuraque fulgens. Duo ei filii erant, quos duobus in adoptionem datis solos nominis et familiae heredes retinuerat domi. Horum minor, ferme duodecim

annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum, maior, quattuordecim annorum, tribus diebus post triumphum mortuus est; qui debuerant curru vehi cum patre, ipsi sibi similes cupientes triumphos. Paucis post diebus convocata contione, cum de rebus gestis suis, sicut ceteri imperatores, dixisset, memorabilis eius oratio et digna Romano principe fuit. "Quamquam et quanta felicitate rem publicam administraverim, et quae duo fulmina domum meam perculerint, non ignorare vos credo, cum spectaculo vobis nunc triumphus meus, nunc funera liberorum meorum fuerint; peto tamen ut sinatis me cum publica felicitate privatam meam fortunam breviter comparare."

XLVI

DE PAULI FACTIS AB IPSO NARRATIS

"Profectus ex Italia classem Brundisio sole orto solvi, nona diei hora cum omnibus meis navibus Corcyram tenui. Inde quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus vestris sacrificavi. A Delphis quinto die in castra perveni; ibi exercitu accepto mutavi quaedam quae magna victoriae impedimenta erant: inde, quia inexpugnabilia castra hostium erant neque cogi pugnare poterat rex, misi quosdam per praesidia eius qui per montes a tergo descendentes e castris tandem traherent: ita ad Pydnam dimicare coactum vici: Macedoniam in potestatem populi Romani redegi, et bellum, quod priores consules ita gesserunt ut novo imperatori semper gravius traderent, id ego quindecim diebus perfeci. Cetera deinde secunda. Civitates omnes Macedoniae se dediderunt; gaza regia in potestatem venit: rex ipse tradentibus prope ipsis deis in templo Samothracae cum liberis est captus."

XLVII

DE PAULI ORBITATE

"Mihi quoque ipsi nimia iam fortuna videri, eoque suspecta esse. Maris pericula timere coepi in tanta pecunia regia in Italiam ferenda et victore exercitu revehendo. Postquam omnia secundo navium cursu in Italiam pervenerunt, illud optavi, ut cum ex summo retro volvi fortuna soleret, mutationem eius domus mea potius quam respublica sentiret. Itaque iam salvam fore rempublicam spero, quod triumphus meus duobus liberorum funeribus est interpositus. Perseus, qui ante se captivos captivus ipse duci liberos vidit, incolumes tamen eos habet: ego, qui de eo triumphavi, ab alterius funere filii currum conscendi, ad alterum ex Capitolio prope iam expirantem veni. Neque ex tot liberis superest qui L. Aemilii Pauli nomen ferat: duos in adoptionem datos Cornelia et Fabia gens habent: Pauli in domo praeter senem nemo superest. Sed hanc cladem domus meae vestra felicitas et secunda fortuna publica consolatur." Haec tanto animo dicta magis permoverunt audientium animos, quam si miserabiliter orbitatem suam deflevisset.

EXERCISES ON THE TEXT

Each Exercise consists of three parts :

A. Grammar drill to be taken orally in class, or to be prepared as night-work.

B. Notes on the Syntax. *Examples of every rule or case-usage are to be written out as night-work, and, when corrected, transcribed on the interleaves.*

C. *Either* questions on the subject-matter to promote conversation in Latin ;

Or sentences on the Syntax, based on the phrases of the text ;

Or a short piece of continuous prose—the words and phrases needed will be found in the chapter ;

Or practice in Oratio Obliqua.

CHAPTER I

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of foedus, iniuriis, senatorum, oratione, clade, flumina, exercitum.

ii. Decline in the Singular: omnis, is.

iii. Principal parts of gesserat, victus, fecerat, coegit, peteret, commovit, accepta, expulit, conficere, voluit.

B. i. Final Clauses (Clauses of Purpose) : "ut" or "ne" followed by the Present Subjunctive when the main verb is Primary, by the Imperfect Subjunctive when the main verb is Historic.

N.B.—Primary Tenses : Present, Future, Future Perfect, Perfect.

Historic Tenses : Imperfect, Pluperfect, Historic Perfect (or Aorist).

ii. The Infinitive after such verbs as possum, cogo, volo, is called Prolative, as "carrying forward" the construction of those verbs.

iii. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Ablative of Separation: shows the point from which motion or action takes place. With names of towns no preposition is used.

(*b*) The Ablative of the Instrument: tells with what, or by means of what, something is done. No preposition.

(*c*) The Ablative of Time: shows the time at which, or within which, something is done. No preposition.

(*d*) The Ablative Absolute: Noun in the Ablative Case with Participle in agreement with it, apparently independent (hence "absolute") of the construction of the rest of the sentence. Sometimes in English we find an "absolute" phrase, "this having been done," etc.

(*e*) The Accusative of Motion: shows the point to which motion takes place. With the names of towns, and "domus" and "rus," no preposition is used.

(*f*) The Accusative of Time: shows the time throughout which something is done.

C. Put into Latin:

i. King Philip having been conquered, a treaty was made.

ii. Ambassadors came to Rome to defend the King.

iii. The King was compelled by the war to ask for help.

iv. The army was driven out in the next year from Asia.

CHAPTER II

A. i. Parse : creandi, senatus, maturius, utri.

ii. Principal parts of quaerebant, finiretur, sortiri, agebantur, venisset.

B. i. Indirect (or Dependent) Questions : In questions reported as asked or answered the verb is in the Subjunctive, Primary, or Historic, according to the main verb.

ii. Verbs of Asking, Commanding, Advising (introducing Dependent Desires), are generally followed by "ut" or "ne" with the Subjunctive. Sometimes (as after "iubeo") the Accusative and Prolative Infinitive are used.

iii. Temporal Clauses (Clauses of Time), stating when something is done : if introduced by "cum," the verb is generally in the Subjunctive ; if by "ubi" or "postquam," in the Indicative.

iv. Case Uses :

The Partitive Genitive : used of a whole, part of which is mentioned.

The Dative is used of persons affected by the action of an intransitive verb, or a passive, or indirectly affected by the action of a transitive verb.

C. Put into Latin :

i. A decree of the Senate was passed that the praetors should draw lots for the provinces.

ii. Men were inquiring which province had fallen to the consul Aemilius.

iii. After the consuls had been elected, the Senate ordered the war to be brought to an end.

iv. Spain was appointed for Balbus as his province.

v. It will be known what consuls ought to be elected.

CHAPTER III

A. i. Gender and Dative Singular of dies, noctes, exercitum, classem, aestate, cursu.

ii. Decline together: alius vir, Idibus Martiis.

iii. Principal parts of gesturum esse, mitterentur, viserent, capi, iussit, rediisse, referre.

B. i. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent noun or pronoun in gender and number.

ii. "Oratio Obliqua" (Dependent Statement): when anything thought, or said, or known is reported after a verb of thinking, or saying, or knowing, the Subject is in the Accusative, the Verb in the Infinitive. The tense of the Infinitive is the same as the tense of the Indicative would be if the speaker's own words were given. Thus in "He said he was ill," "was" will be Present Infinitive, as the speaker's words are "I am ill."

Subordinate clauses introduced by the Relative Pronoun or a Conjunction are in the Subjunctive.

Sequence of Tenses: Subjunctive Verbs are in Primary time when the Verb of Saying, etc., is in Primary time; in Historic time when that verb is Historic.

In Oratio Obliqua ego, nos, etc., become se, etc.; tu, vos, etc., become ille, illi, etc.

iii. The Present Indicative or Present Infinitive of "sum" may be omitted with Past Participles.

iv. Case Usages:

Give examples of—

Accusative of Time.
Ablative of Time.
Ablative Absolute.

C. Put into Latin :

i. Send commissioners into Macedonia.

ii. What things have been accomplished?

iii. Definite plans can be decided upon.

iv. What will the consul whose province Macedonia is propose?

v. I have nothing that I can propose. The commissioners have not yet come back.

CHAPTER IV

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of saltus, flumine, partem, naves, regis.

ii. Decline together : anceps bellum.

iii. Principal parts of inductum, processissent, interiecto, collata, profectos, adessent.

B. i. Case Uses :

(*a*) The Ablative of Manner : states the manner in which a thing is done or the circumstances under which it is done; noun in the Ablative with an adjective in agreement with it.

(*b*) The Dative is regularly used after verbs compounded with a preposition instead of the preposition with noun in the Ablative or Accusative.

(*c*) Give examples of—

Ablative of Separation.
Ablative of Time.
Ablative of the Instrument.
Partitive Genitive.

ii. Sequence of tenses in Oratio Obliqua after an Historic verb—

In Subordinate Clauses—
Present in Direct Speech (the speaker's own words) becomes Imperfect (Subjunctive).
Past Tenses become Pluperfect.

C. Put into Latin:
i. The King holds Pieria, whither we advanced.
ii. There are said to be thirty thousand Macedonians under arms.
iii. We heard that part of the allies had gone home, part had received no pay.
iv. Eumenes came and went without reason.
v. We hear that the commissioners have come from Macedonia, and that the Senate will make decrees about the war.
vi. He said that Paulus had asked from the Senate what was necessary for the war.

CHAPTER V

A. i. Principal parts of trahitur, favisse, conceperitis, decrevit, alatis, contemnit, quiescere.
ii. Decline: hanc spem.
iii. Compare: maiorem, diu, dignum, melius.

B. i. "Dignus," "worthy of," is regularly followed by the Ablative; so also is "indignus."
ii. The antecedent of the Relative Pronoun is often omitted, and we find "qui" only for "is qui," etc.
iii. Prohibitions, or negative commands, may be expressed by "ne" with the Present Subjunctive.

iv. Consecutive Clauses (Clauses of Result), "ut" or "ut non," with the Subjunctive, expresses the consequence of an event or action. Tense, according to the tense of the main verb, primary or historic.

v. "Sunt qui," "there are men who," is regularly followed by the Subjunctive, which may be used after the Relative to express characteristic action or state.

vi. The Gerund, or verbal noun, and the Gerundive, or verbal adjective, have the sense of obligation or duty only in the Nominative, and sometimes the Accusative, case. Thus "hoc faciendum est" = "this ought to be done"; but "de hoc faciendo" = "about this being done," or "about doing this"; "pugnandum est" = "we ought to fight," but "de pugnando" = "about fighting."

C. Put into Latin:

i. The war was not worthy of the consul.

ii. Do not despise what I shall write to the Senate.

iii. The gods so favour this army that it can put an end to this war.

iv. We must rest where the camp ought to be placed.

v. There are always men who declare that they will do everything.

CHAPTER VI

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of usu, exercitu, tempora, consiliis, equum, labores, spe, operam.

ii. Principal parts of vident, didicerint, credat, vult, prosequentium, adiuvare.

B. i. The Jussive Subjunctive is used regularly for the Imperative in the Third Person: "Let him do this" = "hoc faciat."

ii. The Subjunctive is also used for Prohibitions in the Third Person.

iii. Why are "sint" and "didicerint" Subjunctive?

iv. "Cum" ("with") follows the Personal pronouns.

v. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Objective Genitive is used after verbal nouns and adjectives, as the Accusative is after verbs. Thus, "vicit regem," "regis victor est."

(*b*) The Ablative of the Agent: states by whom a thing is done. Preposition used.

(*c*) Give examples of—

Ablative of the Instrument.
Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Manner.

C. i. A quibus primum monendi imperatores sunt?

ii. Deinde a quibus monendi sunt?

iii. Quas res a duce accipient qui in Macedoniam venient?

iv. Quibus consiliis dux contentus erit?

v. Quo facto consul profectus est?

CHAPTER VII

A. i. Principal parts of quaerebat, dimissum, cognovissent, prodidit, persuasisset, incepit.

ii. Give the Present Indicative of noluerit, poterat.

iii. Decline: par numerus.

iv. Five thousand Macedonians were at Petra, while Anicius was in Illyria.

v. The cavalry went away when they had learned that the consul was coming.

CHAPTER VIII

A. i. Ablative Singular and Gender of veris, mare, impetum, altitudinis, milites.

ii. Ablative and Genitive Singular (all Genders) of perennem, alios, ingentis, nullos.

iii. Principal parts of propositam, cogerentur, invenire, faciebant, fundere, addidit, advectus.

B. i. "Dum" ("until"), "donec," "prius quam," "ante quam," are followed by the Subjunctive, except in Past Tenses, when something is stated as an accomplished fact.

ii. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Genitive of Quality: noun and adjective in the Genitive case describe (state a quality of) a person or thing.

(*b*) The Ablative is used without a preposition after Verbs of Needing, Lacking, etc.

(*c*) The Accusative of Space states distance, or measure, or space throughout which a thing is done. (*Cf.* Chap. I., B. ii. f.)

(*d*) The Ablative of the Instrument sometimes states the cause, rather than the means, of an act, or event, or state. It is then called the Ablative of Cause: often used with adjectives.

iii. Oratio Obliqua may be introduced by a (verbal) noun.

C. i. Quando Paulus in provinciam venit?
ii. Qualem rem sibi propositam invenit?
iii. Quo maxime egebant Romani?
iv. Quot passus aberat mare?
v. Quales montes ibi erant?
vi. Quam spem montes faciebant?
vii. Quid diducta arena factum est?

CHAPTER IX

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of transitus, ordine, vigilem, morem, diem, hostis.

ii. Decline in the Singular: recens hostis, diem totum.

iii. The Third Person Plural Perfect Subjunctive of expedire, cognosceret, fierent, edi, vetuit, perstabant, decedere.

B. i. "Ut," "ne," with the Subjunctive, may be used as an Object Clause after some verbs; the clause stands to the verb as a noun in the Accusative. Often a Neuter pronoun is used after the same verb. Thus "hoc effecit ne id fieret" = "he brought this about (namely) that that should not be done." (*Cf.* Chap. II., B. ii.)

ii. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Ablative of Manner may be used in a few particular nouns without an adjective in agreement.

(*b*) Give examples of—

Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Manner.

(*c*) The Ablative is used after certain Deponent Verbs, fungor, fruor, utor, etc. (properly Ablative of the Instrument).

iii. Give examples of—
Final Clause.
Indirect Question.
Prolative Infinitive.
Infinitive in Oratio Obliqua (for Indicative).

C. i. Ut quid cognosceret Aemilius profectus est?
ii. Quid deinde primum curabat?
iii. Quid vigiles ferre vetuit?
iv. Ut quid faciat vigil it?
v. Quam diu stationes stabant?
vi. Quando igitur decedere iussi sunt?
vii. Quid deinde hostis facere non potuit?

CHAPTER X

A. i. Gender and Nominative Singular of contione, corpus, tirones, assensu, agilitatem, pila, mucronem.

ii. Genitive Singular of se, quid, illo, his, eos, alii.

iii. Principal parts of haberet, fatentibus, didicisse, ostenderunt, acuere, tergere, quatere, conserendi.

B. i. The Historic Infinitive: the Infinitive replaces the Indicative as main verb in Direct Speech, often in describing an animated scene. (Subject, Nominative.)

ii. The Verb of Saying, etc., introducing Oratio Obliqua, may often be understood from another verb.

iii. Give examples of—

(*a*) Object Clause (Chap. IX., B. i.).
Consecutive Clause.
Indirect Question.
The Gerund.

(*b*) Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Instrument.

iv. Case Uses:

The Ablative of Place (Chap. VII., B. iii. *a*) may be used without a preposition if a part of "totus" is in agreement with the noun.

C. Put into Direct Speech (Oratio Recta):

i. What Paulus said to his soldiers.

ii. What the veterans confessed.

CHAPTER XI

A. i. Principal parts of deiectos, confertis, resistere, distrahere, conversus, disposita, arcessitos.

ii. From what words are derived deicio, dimitto, transitus?

iii. Gender and Accusative Singular of castellis, orae, mens, fidei, transitus.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Ablative of Respect shows that with regard to which a statement is made about a person or thing.

(*b*) Give examples of—
Ablative of Time.
Ablative of the Instrument.
Genitive of Quality (Chap. VIII., B. ii., *a*).
Ablative of Cause.

ii. Which Infinitives in this chapter are Prolative? Which Infinitives are due to Oratio Obliqua?

C. i. Put into Oratio Recta:
(*a*) What the younger men said.
(*b*) What Paulus had heard.

ii. Put into Latin:
He said that to the general himself the bank seemed impassable; and that he had summoned Menophilus, to ask him of what sort the fortifications were.

CHAPTER XII

A. i. Gender and Genitive Singular of manu, nocte, iacula, filium, cibum.

ii. Decline: delectis millibus, interioris Macedoniae.

iii. Principal parts of aggressum, vincat, delectis, conscensuros, moraretur, adoriri, dividere.

B. i. Historic Present—The Present Indicative is often used to describe action in past time, instead of the Perfect.

ii. Case Uses:
(*a*) The Ablative of Manner may be used in a neuter passive participle, without a noun. It is equivalent to an adverb. (Thus "tuto" = "safely.")
(*b*) The Genitive of Quality is often used with a numeral.

iii. Why are the following verbs Subjunctive: dicerent, petatur, vastarent, possent?

iv. Sequence of tenses in Oratio Obliqua: after a historic main verb the primary tenses of the

speaker's own words are often retained: thus we find present and perfect for imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive.

v. Quis, quid, used regularly with "si" and "ne," in the sense of "anyone," "anything."

C. i. Qualia loca esse dicebant mercatores?

ii. Quid Paulus sperare coepit?

iii. Quae in tenebris inutilia sunt?

iv. Quo miles Romanus vincit?

v. Quid facere Paulus Octavium iubet?

vi. Quos deinde Heracleum mittit?

vii. Quid secreto indicatum est?

viii. Quomodo duces viam dividere iussi?

CHAPTER XIII

A. i. Gender and Dative Singular of regem, luce, armis, turribus, die.

ii. Give all Degrees of Comparison of gravioribus, tutior, acrius, maxime, pluribus.

iii. Gerund and Supine (in "-um") of commisit, interfectis, orto, recepit, abstinuit.

B. i. The Passive of Intransitive verbs is commonly used in the Third Person Singular in an impersonal sense. (Thus "ventum est" = "they came.")

ii. Case Uses:

(*a*) After a verb compounded with a preposition that takes the Ablative of Separation, the Ablative of Separation can be used without another preposition. (Thus "excedit castris," not "excedit ex castris.")

iv. Temporal Clauses (Chap. I., B. iii.; Chap. VIII., B. i.).

"Cum" is used with the Indicative when it is not used to indicate time so much as to introduce a statement of fact, when the verb with "cum" is *in sense* the main verb.

C. Put into Latin:

i. After telling the officers what was to be done, Nasica set out.

ii. Nasica said that he must make a journey through the mountains.

iii. The Cretan said that if he came down into the plain Nasica would attack the King from the rear.

iv. The Romans marched as eagerly as possible, but did not descend before Milo could attack them.

v. It was the third day when the Romans took Pythium.

CHAPTER XV

A. i. Ablative Singular and Genitive Plural of consul, rei, eventus, custodes, labore, noctem, proelium, phalanx.

ii. Go through the Present Indicative of maluit, capturum.

iii. Principal parts of strepere, intellexit, effusi, terere, constituit.

B. i. Clauses introduced by conjunctions meaning "although" are called concessive; a point is "conceded" or admitted. "Quamquam" followed by Indicative, "quamvis" Subjunctive.

ii. An Infinitive (with or without a subject in the Accusative) may be the subject of another verb, as if it were a neuter noun.

iii. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Dative is used after many adjectives as well as verbs.

(*b*) Give examples of—
Ablative of Time.
Ablative of Manner.

iv. Give examples of—
Causal Clause (of Reason).
Final Clause (of Purpose).

C. Put into Latin:

i. Although the King withdrew from an unsafe position, and reached Pydna, he understood that the consul would capture his fortifications on the following day.

ii. The King was anxious because different men gave different advice. Some said that to fight a battle at once was better; others preferred to be besieged rather than to wait for the Romans.

CHAPTER XVI

A. i. Gender and Nominative Singular of exploratores, celeritate, pulvere, sitis, aestu, voces, frontem, arte.

ii. Decline (all genders): alacres.

iii. Principal parts of invenit, adiunxit, sentiebatur, obicere, accenderet, nixi.

B. i. Case Uses:

Give examples of—
Dative after verb compounded with preposition.
Ablative of Manner.
Ablative of Time.
Ablative of the Instrument with a Deponent.

ii. Give examples of—
Temporal Clause.
Final Clause.
Consecutive Clause.
Historic Present.

iii. Why is "advenit" not Subjunctive after "cum"?

iv. The Historic Present is often followed by Historic tenses.

C. i. Ubi Paulus Nasicae copias invenit?

ii. Quid deinde cognovit?

iii. Cur summa celeritate progressus est?

iv. Quomodo iter factum erat?

v. Quid consul facere coactus est?

vi. Quid milites poscebant?

vii. Quibus deinde nixi stabant milites?

viii. Quid consul centurionibus imperat?

CHAPTER XVII

A. i. Principal parts of credebant, ausus est, sequendus, circumeat.

ii. Decline: campo patenti, istum animum.

iii. Gender and Ablative Singular of certamen, manibus, casibus, rationes.

B. i. "Cum" may be followed by the Indicative if it means "at the time when"; if its use is *strictly* "temporal."

ii. Verbs of Fearing followed by "ne," "lest," with the Subjunctive. ("Lest not"—"ne non," or "ut.")

iii. What verb is understood before "se vereri"?

iv. Give an example of the Ablative of Separation without a preposition after a compound verb.

C. i. Put "se vereri" to "amittat" into Oratio Recta.

ii. Put "et ego" to "pugna sit" into Oratio Obliqua after "Aemilius dixit."

CHAPTER XVIII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of acie, principes, equites, occasum, perniciem, gentis, lucem.

ii. Decline: triste prodigium.

iii. Third Person Singular Present and Perfect Subjunctive of animadvertit, abduxit, factis, crederet, defecturam esse, emersit, praedici.

B. i. Case Uses:

Examples of—

Ablative of the Instrument.

Ablative of Time.

ii. Why are the following words Indicative: revocavit (Chap. XIV., B. iv.), emersit?

iii. After what other word beside "ne" is "quis" regularly used for "anyone"?

iv. Give examples of—

Final Clause (of Purpose).

Causal Clause (of Reason).

C. Put into Latin:

i. It was already the third hour of the night, when the moon was eclipsed.

ii. When the Macedonians knew that the moon was being eclipsed there was shouting in the camp.

iii. The King did not move his army till the consul had withdrawn the Romans.

iv. By the consul's leave a meeting was called that Galba might announce that the moon would be eclipsed.

CHAPTER XIX

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of rationem, corpore, virium, onere, labore.

ii. Parse: talem, idem, quantum, neminem, vestrum.

iii. Principal parts of terere, transiisse, carpere, dilatae, praestent, intuentes, abiret, constituisset.

B. i. Conditional Clauses: when an event is dependent on, *conditioned by*, another. Usually the If-clause has its verb in the same mood and tense as the Then-clause.

When it is stated that something would have happened in the past *if* something else (which did not) had happened, the Pluperfect Subjunctive is used.

ii. "Plenus," "full of," is followed by the Genitive.

iii. Often when a noun has a perfect participle in agreement with it, the participle should be rendered by an abstract or verbal noun in English. (Thus "Roma capta" = "the capture of Rome.")

iv. Give an example of the Ablative of Respect.

Give an Example of the Accusative of Space or Measure.

C. i. Quando consul suos ad concilium vocavit?

ii. Quid unus fecerat P. Nasica?

iii. Quid quibusdam aliis melius videbatur?

iv. Qualem militem in aciem educere melius est?

v. Quid quidam timebant?

vi. Si hostis decedere constituisset, quid non fecisset?

CHAPTER XX

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of pars, flumen, cohortes, iumentum.

ii. Decline in the Singular (all genders): ipso, neutro.

iii. Principal parts of instruenda, convectum, exierat, volente, lacessentibus, elapsum, occiso.

B. i. Purpose is often expressed by "ad," followed by the Gerund or a noun with the Gerundive. (Thus "iit ad hoc faciendum" = "he went to do this.")

ii. Examples of—

Final Clause.
Causal Clause.
Temporal Clause.

iii. Case Uses:

(*a*) With "tenus," the Genitive. (Often before the preposition.)

(*b*) Ablative of Comparison: used after a Comparative of that person or thing with whom or which Comparison is made. (Without "quam.")

(*c*) Give an example of the Ablative of Manner. (Neuter participle.)

(*d*) Collect the Ablative Absolutes in this chapter.

C. Put into Latin:

i. The consul had more power than the King.

ii. The soldiers followed to recover the animal.

iii. The Thracians returned to their own bank in safety.

iv. Not on that day either was a great part of the enemy in the camp.

v. A guard was set on the bank that the enemy might not attack the Romans when they took water from the river.

CHAPTER XXI

A. i. Gender and Genitive Singular of interfectores, impetum, legio, cornu.

ii. Give other Degrees of Comparison of plures, acerrime, celerrime.

iii. Principal parts of occisus, transgressi, instituit, instrueret, interrupit, orta est.

B. i. Case Uses:

Examples of—

Genitive of Quality.

Ablative Absolute.

ii. By what construction other than "ut" with the Subjunctive is Purpose expressed in this chapter?

iii. Give an example of the Impersonal use of the Passive.

C. Put into Latin:

i. The battle was fought with all possible eagerness.

ii. The Macedonians were in the rear of the Roman legion.

iii. The cohorts crossed the river to break the enemies' line.

iv. A squadron of cavalry came to bring help to the allies.

v. The King was angry because the flight of the Macedonians had begun.

CHAPTER XXII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of hastis, longitudine, latere, acie, ordinibus.

ii. Decline: tota acie.

iii. Principal parts of pepulerunt, disiecerunt, conferta, horrens, intentis, implicantur, data essent, concurrissent, evenit.

B. i. Conditional Clauses:

(*a*) The Indicative in any tense may be used in If-clause or Then-clause, as the sense requires.

(*b*) The Present Subjunctive is used in both clauses when a possible, not likely, future event is stated. (Thus, "If I did this I should be foolish" = "Si hoc faciam stultus sim.") It is used in *general* statements.

(*c*) An example of a statement that a thing *would have* happened (in the past) had something else happened.

ii. General Relative Clauses (who*ever*, where*ever*, etc.) have (in Livy) the verb in the Subjunctive.

iii. Give examples of—
Ablative of the Instrument.
Ablative of Cause.
Ablative of Manner.

iv. The Neuter Singular of some adjectives may be used as a noun.

C. Put into Latin:

i. If the elephants have followed, the ranks are being dispersed.

ii. If the Paelignians went against the phalanx with whole line, they would not withstand the spears.

iii. If the second legion had broken up the phalanx the left wing would have been driven back.

iv. Wherever a tumult was made, the ranks were broken.

v. The elephants were irresistible in their strength.

CHAPTER XXIII

A. i. Principal parts of excessit, caesa est, fugerunt, tendentes, ingressi, obterebant, deletae, ceciderunt, texit.

ii. Parse: tot, inermes, quidam, maturius.

iii. Ablative Singular and Gender of caedes, lateribus, mare, pestem, pars.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) Give examples of—
The Instrumental Ablative (Gerund).
The Objective Genitive (Gerund).
The Ablative of Separation (noun without preposition).

(*b*) The Ablative of Measure states *by how much* one thing differs or is removed from another. Often in Neuter Singular Adjectives or Pronouns.

ii. Give examples of—
Temporal Clause (Indicative).
Temporal Clause (Subjunctive).
Causal Clause.

C. i. Quis fugae princeps erat?

ii. Cuius rei victores immemores erant?

iii. Unde equitatus integer excessit?

iv. Quo inermes fugerunt milites?

v. Ad quos manus tendebant?

vi. Quomodo terram repetebant?

vii. Quid elephantes in litore faciebant?

viii. Quot Macedonum interfecti?

ix. Quot victorum ceciderunt?

x. Quot vulnerati?

CHAPTER XXIV

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of agmine, civitates, equitum, casu, finem.

ii. Other Degrees of Comparison of plures, celerius, maius.

iii. Principal parts of fugit, devertit, pervenerunt, ingressus est, nollent, auderent, arcessiti essent, traiceret, credebat.

i. In clauses where the verb is Subjunctive, any other verb subordinate to it is generally Subjunctive, too.

ii. Case Uses:
Examples of—
Ablative of Separation.
Instrumental Ablative.
Accusative of Motion.
Ablative of Time.

iii. Examples of—
Temporal Clause.
Final Clause.
Construction after Verbs of Fearing.

C. i. Qua via Perseus ad Pieriam silvam fugit?
ii. Quando via devertit?
iii. Quibus rebus vexatus est?
iv. Quando in regiam ingressus est?
v. Qui obviam venerunt regi?
vi. Quid rex igitur metuebat?
vii. Quot deinde secuti sunt profugientem?
viii. Quam urbem petebat?
ix. Quem finem sequendi fore credebat?
x. Cur credebat finem fore?

CHAPTER XXV

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of castra, nepos, principes, peditibus, mare.
ii. Decline: militaris turba.
iii. Principal parts of frui, ablatus, recepto, sensit, dedunt, circumiecti, direptum est, deleta, concessit.

B. i. Examples of—
Historic Present.
Temporal Clause (Indicative).
Temporal Clause (Subjunctive).

ii. Case Uses:
   Examples of—
      Ablative after Deponent verbs (Instrumental).
      Ablative Absolute.
      Ablative of Respect.

iii. The Comparative Adjective or Adverb should be translated in different ways; thus "maior" may mean "greater," "rather great," or "too great."

C. i. Qua re non frui poterat consul?

ii. Quotum tunc annum agebat Scipio?

iii. Quando victoriae gaudium consul sensit?

iv. Quam urbem amici regis primam dedunt?

v. Quid consul peditibus dedit?

vi. Quid equitibus concessit?

vii. Quo castra movit?

viii. Quid intra biduum deditum?

ix. Qui nondum legatos miserant?

x. Quando oppidum deditum est?

CHAPTER XXVI

A. i. Gender and Nominative Plural of die, filium, vocem, flumine, navibus, domos.

ii. Decline (all genders) in the Singular: ipsorum, quidam.

iii. Second Person Singular Present Imperative Active of venit, misit, processit, delati erant, incipientem, impedierunt, iussit, ausi sunt, pereamus, clausit, stabant, advecta.

B. i. With what word is "et," meaning "too," or "also," commonly used?

ii. Case Uses:

Examples of—

Accusative of Motion.
Instrumental Ablative.
Objective Genitive.

iii. If "processit" were "procedit," what would "confirmaret" be?

iv. Examples of—

Prolative Infinitive.
The Gerund.

v. The verb after a Relative Pronoun may be Indicative even when it is subordinate to a verb in the Subjunctive.

C. Put into Latin:

Evander then came to Amphipolis and addressed the multitude. At the sight of him some of them groaned and shed tears, but they refused to hear his speech, and when their fierceness had checked his utterance, he did not dare to say those things which the King had bidden him say. The foot and horse who had followed him all the time went home; but Evander went down to the river, to which the gold and silver had been sent. He reached Samothrace on the day after.

CHAPTER XXVII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of pace, conatus, situm, paludes, hieme, altitudinis.

ii. Parse: qua, altero, ipsa, qua.

iii. Principal parts of deditas, victis, retentis, aspiciens, delectam, cingunt, eminet, traiecisse.

B. i. Livy sometimes uses the prepositions "a" or "ad" with names of towns, generally meaning "from," or "to, the neighbourhood of."

ii. The Relative Pronoun may serve to introduce a Final Clause (of Purpose), and, like "ut" or "ne," is followed by the Subjunctive ("who should do this" = "to do this").

iii. Case Uses:

Examples of—

Objective Genitive.

Accusative of Space.

Genitive of Quality.

C. i. Quos Paulus per deditas civitates dimisit?

ii. Quos apud se retinebat?

iii. Quem Amphipolim misit?

iv. Quo ipse die altero pervenit?

v. Ubi castra posuit?

vi. In quali loco urbs sita est?

vii. Quales urbem paludes cingunt?

viii. Quot talenta inventa sunt?

ix. Qui nuntius acceptus est?

x. Quo deinde consul pervenit?

CHAPTER XXVIII

A. i. What nouns in this chapter have the Genitive Singular in "-ūs"?

ii. Decline in the Singular: nullus auctor, eius rei.

iii. Principal parts of praeceptum, pervasit, crevit, adlato, ortus est, quaerere, vectus, collatis.

B. i. Case Uses:
Examples of—
Ablative of Manner.
Ablative of Time.
Objective Genitive.

ii. What instance is there in this chapter of—
Historic Infinitive,
Passive of Intransitive Verb,
Temporal Clause (Indicative),
Temporal Clause (Subjunctive)?

iii. "Postquam" may be written as one word, but "post" and "quam" may be separated by other words.

C. i. Quid Romae invenerunt victoriae nuntii?

ii. Quo die murmur spectacula pervasit?

iii. Quem magistratus quaerere?

iv. Quo die tabellarius consuli litteras attulit?

v. Quando consul litteras populo ostendit?

vi. Cuius populus immemor fuit?

vii. Quo decurrit?

viii. Quae populo pronuntiavit consul?

CHAPTER XXIX

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of coniuges, supplicationes, forum, aedes, templa.

ii. Decline: ingenti plausu.

iii. Principal parts of relictis, decretae, referretur, ingressi, accidissent, aperirentur, conferta.

B. i. "Ante diem decimum Kalendas," etc., is regularly written for "Decimo die ante Kalendas," etc. The Romans reckoned inclusively, counting the day from which the reckoning is made. Thus, "A.D. X. Kal. Octobres" will, as there are thirty days in September, be September 22.

ii. General Relative Sentences ("whoever," etc.) have the Indicative regularly in Cicero; sometimes in Livy with a past tense (of an accomplished fact).

iii. "Collective" nouns indicate a *number* of persons or things, and hence, though in the Singular, may be followed by the plural in the verb.

iv. Why are "praemissus esset" and "accidisset" Subjunctive?

v. An example of Historic Infinitive.

C. Put into Latin:

i. The courier came on the 27th of September.

ii. A resolution was passed that the temples should be opened, and the people should give thanks to the gods.

iii. Wherever the news was brought, shouts arose.

iv. A large proportion of the allies were dismissed.

v. The Senate-house was packed with a great crowd of senators.

CHAPTER XXX

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of sorti, religione, viribus, regem, preces, nominis.

ii. Decline: Amphipolis, Perseus.

iii. Principal parts of redditae sunt, amisso, pulsus, exemit, amplectente, oblivisci.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) A noun in the Ablative of Separation sometimes has no preposition when the preposition may be found in a compound adjective (Chap. XIII., B. ii. *a*).

(*b*) Give examples of—

Dative after a compound verb.

Instrumental Ablative.

(*c*) Verbs of remembering and forgetting are regularly followed by the Genitive.

ii. What verbs in this chapter serve to introduce Oratio Obliqua?

C. Put into Latin:

(*a*) While the consul was at Amphipolis, the King, exiled from his kingdom, was at Samothrace.

(*b*) After the envoys had saluted the consul, they felt that they, the conquered, must not cling to the royal name.

(*c*) The King is said to have sent a second embassy because that had been sent away without an answer.

(*d*) When the ambassadors returned, Perseus wept over the consul's letter.

CHAPTER XXXI

A. i. Genitive Plural and Gender of classe, ora, portu, navis, litore, cohors, Macedonas.

ii. Decline in the Singular (all genders): quisque.

iii. Give the Second Person Singular Present Imperative Active of aguntur, interfecto, coegerunt, solverat, latuit, transirent, reliquissent, pronuntiatum est.

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B. i. Examples of—

Historic Infinitive.
Temporal Clause (Indicative).
Temporal Clause (Subjunctive).
Final Clause.
Historic Present.

ii. Case Uses:

Examples of—

Locative.
Ablative of Cause (Instrumental).
Accusative of Motion.

C. i. Put into Latin:

(*a*) Octavius did not wait till the King set sail.
(*b*) The King did not estrange the minds of his followers till he slew Evander the Cretan.

ii. Put into Oratio Recta:

" Macedonas omnes . . . servaturos esse."

CHAPTER XXXII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of rege, ope, potestate, consilio, orbe.

ii. Nominative Neuter Singular of quisquam, nulla, quae, eum, ipsius.

iii. Second Person Singular Present Imperative Active of tradidit, relictus, iussus, esse, cecidit, faciebant.

B. i. Case Uses:

Of what uses are the following examples: natu, nulla ope, praemissis litteris?

ii. If "misit" were "mittet," what would "sciret" be?

If "iussit" were "iubebit," what would "recitasset" be?

iii. With what participles in this chapter has a part of "sum" to be supplied?

iv. A Neuter Singular Pronoun ("hoc," "id," etc.) may, when it is the subject of the sentence, be attracted into the Gender of a noun in the Predicate. (Thus, "This is toil" is not "hoc labor est," but "hic labor est.")

C. i. Quos Ion Octavio tradidit?

ii. Quis cum rege relictus est?

iii. Cui rex se tradidit?

iv. Quam urbem classis repetit?

v. Quo regem Octavius mittit?

vi. Cur litteras paemisit?

vii. Quem consul regi obviam misit?

viii. Quid facere ceteros iussit?

ix. Quorum fama regem praeclarum faciebat?

x. Qui Macedonum imperium summum fecerant?

CHAPTER XXXIII

A. i. Gender and Genitive Singular of filio, genua, fide, casibus.

ii. Decline in the Plural: gravis amicus, multorum regum.

iii. Principal parts of progredi, surrexit, porrexit, sustulit, passus, fleret, coluimus, cognita.

B. i. Examples of—

Final Clause (Relative Pronoun):

Temporal Clause.

Indirect Question.

Conditional Statement.

ii. Case Uses :

Examples of—

Ablative of the Agent.
Genitive after a verb of remembering.
Instrumental Ablative.
Objective Genitive.

C. i. Put into Latin :

(*a*) The lictors could not bring the King into the general's tent until the consul rose.

(*b*) He asked the King why he did not allow his son to wage war.

(*c*) Had he not wept, Perseus would have been ordered to answer.

(*d*) When he remembered the mercy of the Roman people, he was able to look upon the crowd.

CHAPTER XXXIV

A. i. Principal parts of acceperunt, crescere, coepisset, amplexum, fudit, addidit, distractum, stetit.

ii. Neuter Singular Nominative and Dative of hic, qui, eum, omnia.

iii. Gender and Genitive Plural of partem, urbes, finis, consulibus.

B. i. Case Uses :

(*a*) The Ablative of Quality—Noun with Adjective : states a quality possessed by a person or thing.

(*b*) Examples of—

Partitive Genitive.
Ablative of Time.
Accusative of Time.

(c) The Ablative Absolute may be used when two nouns in the Ablative are together in the Ablative. A participle meaning "being" may be supplied.

ii. An example of attraction of the neuter pronoun into another Gender.

C. i. Quae urbs maximam copiarum partem accepit?

ii. Quotus rex Perseus numerabatur?

iii. Quam diu regnavit?

iv. Quale regnum Macedonum usque ad Philippum fuit?

v. Quas tum Europae partes amplexum est?

vi. Quo deinde se fudit?

vii. Quot annos Alexander regnavit?

viii. Quae sibi addidit Alexandro rege?

ix. Quot post annos stetit?

CHAPTER XXXV

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of statum, regiones, societate, urbem.

ii. Decline: quosdam milites.

iii. Principal parts of referentibus, composuissent, decrevit, dividi, pendere, diripiendas, petita, defecerant.

B. i. Case Uses:

What Ablatives are the following: bello, consilio, petita societate?

ii. Case Uses :

The Dative is used after certain Adjectives (as well as verbs) as in "like to," "equal to," etc.

iii. By what different constructions is Purpose expressed in this chapter?

C. Put into Latin :

i. It was resolved that Paulus should keep Macedonia till the tribute was paid.

ii. The consul was sent to settle Macedonian affairs because they had been disturbed by the war.

iii. The other things were left to the commissioners, by whose advice the alliance had been sought.

iv. The people of Aeginium did not believe the Romans.

v. Agassae was not like Aeginium.

CHAPTER XXXVI

A. i. Genitive Singular and Gender of tempus, comitatu, columnis, vates, arcem, simulacra, genere.

ii. Parse : suas, tantae, trium, insignia.

iii. Principal parts of circumeundam, profectus, petit, traicit, visenda, iungentes.

B. i. Case Uses :

(*a*) "Plenus" may be used with the Ablative (Instrumental) as well as the Genitive. (Chap. XIX., B. ii.)

(*b*) Examples of—

Dative after a Compound Verb.

Ablative of Cause.

(*c*) What Case Use is shown in initio, spatio, Aulidem, trium millium?

ii. What (*a*) Subject of "impositnri fuerant," (*b*) Verb with "inde Athenas," is understood?

iii. Examples of Historic Present.

C. i. Quando Paulus in Graeciam profectus est?

ii. Quid Delphis fecit?

iii. Quas statuas columnis impositnri fuerant?

iv. Ad quod spectaculum Paulus Chalcidem descendit?

v. Quanto spatio Aulis distabat?

vi. Cur Agamemnon filiam suam interfecerat?

vii. Quid Oropi est?

viii. Quo plenae sunt Athenae?

ix. Qui Athenis muri visendi sunt?

x. Qualia sunt ibi deorum et hominum simulacra?

CHAPTER XXXVII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of arcem, excidium, fontibus, mercedem, remediorum.

ii. Decline in Singular (all genders): altero, parem, salutarium.

iii. Principal parts of surgens, dirimens, adit, omissis.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) Examples of—

Accusative of Motion.

Ablative of Respect.

Ablative of Measure.

(*b*) What use is seen in disciplina institutisque?

ii. What kind of clause is seen in "postquam audiit"?

C. Put into Latin :

i. Having offered sacrifice to Aesculapius he set out from Epidaurus.

ii. Olympia was famous for its temples.

iii. After he reached Lacedaemon, the consul looked at the temple of Minerva.

iv. He heard that Corinth was five miles from Sicyon, which was notable for its buildings.

v. The Capitol, on which is a temple of Jupiter, rises to a great height.

vi. The commissioners came to the consul at Corinth.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

A. i. Genitive Plural and Gender of militibus, urbis, tegulis, principes, tribunali, legibus, regiones.

ii. Compare : benigne, graviter, maiore, liberos.

iii. Principal parts of soluta, allocutus, increpuit, indulsisset, tegere, pateretur, refici, conferri, utentes, pependissent, dividi.

B. i. Causal Clauses : The Subjunctive is used after "quod," "quia," etc., when the reason given is not given by the author as a fact, but as the reason alleged or assigned by the person concerned in the action of the main verb. Thus in "Paulus manebat quod non redire posset," "quod . . . posset" is not the author's reason, but Paulus's reason.

ii. Examples of—

Consecutive Clause (of Result).
Temporal Clause (Subjunctive).
Temporal Clause (Indicative).

iii. What Case Uses are shown in soluta custodia, tegulis, tributi eius?

C. i. Quali custodia Perseus Paulo obviam processit?

ii. Quomodo Paulus regem allocutus est?

iii. Quem graviter increpuit?

iv. Quomodo ille militibus indulserat?

v. Quae refici Paulus iussit?

vi. Quae Amphipoli conferri iussit?

vii. Quae Paulus pronuntiavit?

viii. Quid senatus de Macedonibus iussit?

ix. Quid Macedones populo Romano pendere iussi sunt?

x. In quot regiones dividebatur Macedonia?

CHAPTER XXXIX

A. i. Give Nominative Singular and Gender of face, deos, vasa, aere, peditibus, magnitudinis, classe.

ii. Decline in the Singular: ingentis magnitudinis.

iii. Present and Perfect Infinitive Passive of fecit, impositis, subdita, revehenda, petit, diripiendas, completis.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) The Predicative Dative. The Dative is often used in the Predicative (with a part of "sum"), instead of the same case as the Subject has. Thus "rex auxilio fuit," "the King was a help," not "rex auxilium fuit."

(*b*) What Ablatives in this chapter are Ablative Absolutes?

(c) Give examples of—
Genitive of Quality.
Ablative of Manner.
Accusative of Motion.

ii. Examples of—
Historic Present.
Consecutive Clause.

C. Put into Latin :

i. The cities were all plunder for the Romans.

ii. The heap of arms was so huge that it could not be conveyed to Rome.

iii. No plunder of this kind was put on board the ships.

iv. Paulus brought all the statues that it was right to bring.

v. Paulus came to the sea at Amphipolis.

vi. Paulus handed the pictures over to Octavius to be dedicated to the gods.

CHAPTER XL

A. i. Gender and Dative Singular of senatu, plebis, lex, ducem.

ii. Go through the Present Indicative Active and Passive of ferret.

iii. Principal parts of decretus est, ingredi, carpsit, indulgere, ulciscerentur, secuturam esse.

B. i. Oratio Obliqua: In reported speech Desires (Commands or Wishes) are expressed by the Subjunctive (without "ut"). After an Historic verb Present Infinitive or Subjunctive becomes Imperfect Subjunctive. (Negative, "ne."

ii. Conditional Statement:

Example of Past Unfulfilled Condition (where it is stated that something would have happened had something else happened which did not).

The If-clause has often to be understood in a conditional statement.

iii. Examples of the Dative after compound verbs.

iv. An example of Final Clause with Relative Pronoun.

C. i. Put into Latin:

A triumph has been voted to this general by the Senate. He gave you nothing out of all the royal wealth. Take vengeance, then, on him, and throw out the bill. Let him not hope that his soldiers will give him what he has not deserved.

ii. Put these sentences into Oratio Obliqua after "dixit."

CHAPTER XLI

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of re, munera, praemiis, honoribus, manu.

ii. Decline: integro die.

iii. Second Person Singular Present Imperative Active of suadendum, processit, petiit, differrent, dicere, adessent, intellecturos.

B. i. Conditional Clauses in Oratio Obliqua:

In Then-clause, Future Indicative becomes Future Infinitive.

In If-clause, Future Indicative becomes Present Subjunctive after a Primary main verb, Imperfect Subjunctive after Historic.

ii. Subordinate clauses in Dependent Desires, after "iubeo," etc., have the verb in the Subjunctive, as in Dependent Statements (Oratio Obliqua) after "dico," etc.

iii. Give examples of Gerund and Gerundive used to express purpose.

iv. "Opus est," "there is need (of)," is followed by the Ablative (Chap. VIII., B. ii. *b*).

C. Put into Direct Speech :

"Sibi enim . . . opus esse."

ii. The tribune's command to Galba.

iii. "Si frequentes . . . manu esse."

CHAPTER XLII

A. i. Gender and Genitive Plural of vocibus, tribus, facinus, magister, rem, imperatoribus, tumultu.

ii. Decline in the Singular: easdem tribus, alii privati.

iii. Principal parts of compleverunt, adire, imponantur, agerent, secessissent, vellent.

B. i. Conditional Clauses:

When Then-clause has verb in the Future, If-clause has often Future Perfect.

This Future Perfect with "si" becomes Pluperfect in Oratio Obliqua after an Historic verb, Perfect after a Primary verb.

ii. Case Uses:

The Ablative is used after verbs of robbing, depriving, etc., of the thing *of which* anyone is robbed or deprived (Chap. VIII., B. ii. *b*).

iii. Examples of—
Accusative with Infinitive as Subject of another verb.
Impersonal Passive of Intransitive verb.
Temporal Clause.

C. i. Qui postero die Capitolium impleverunt?
ii. Quid primae tribus fecerunt?
iii. Quorum in Capitolium concursus factus est?
iv. Quid facinus indignum esse clamabant?
v. Quibus duces obnoxios tradi dicebant?
vi. Per quid nimis peccari dicebant?
vii. Quid M. Servilius a tribunis petiit?
viii. Qua re tribuni victi sunt?
ix. Quid tribuni pronuntiaverunt?

CHAPTER XLIII

A. i. Nominative Singular and Gender of cives, domitorem, curru, pudore, vulnera, suffragium.
ii. Compare: multa, severe, priorum, minorem.
iii. Principal parts of punirent, viderentur, cupiunt, perficeret, ostendisse.

B. i. Why are the following verbs Subjunctive: conaretur, laturus esset, vellent, venissent?
ii. Case Uses:
Examples of—
Ablative after verb of robbing, etc.
Objective Genitive.
Ablative of Manner.
Instrumental Ablative.

C. i. Put into Direct Speech (in Latin):
(*a*) Servilius's advice to the citizens (Chap. V., B. iii.).
(*b*) His question to the soldiers.

ii. Put into Oratio Obliqua: "Ipsum . . . perficeret."

CHAPTER XLIV

A. i. Accusative Singular and Gender of multitudo, deis, pondere, plaustra, metallis, corporis, cohortes, ordinibus, vectigalibus.

ii. Decline: alios illustres viros.

iii. Principal parts of collectum erat, daturum fuisse, impedire, veniebat, ferebant.

B. i. Examples of—
Historic Present.
Causal Clause.

ii. "Cum," "tum" (literally "when," "then"), often used for "both," "and."

iii. Conditional Sentences:
In Oratio Obliqua, when a Past Unfulfilled Condition is stated, the Pluperfect Subjunctive in the Then-clause becomes Future Participle with "fuisse." In the If-clause it remains unchanged.

iv. Case Uses:
Examples of—
Ablative of Quality.
Ablative of Cause.

v. "They," as in "they say," must be supplied with some Latin verbs in third person plural.

C. i. Qualis multitudo Pauli triumphum spectabat?

ii. Ob quid praecipue triumphus insignis erat?

iii. Intra quot annos tanta pecunia collecta erat?

iv. Unde erat collecta?

v. Quibus rebus Paulus insignis erat?

vi. Qui post currum veniebant?

vii. Quot denarii peditibus dati?

viii. Quot equitibus?

ix. Si quid factum esset Paulus ducenos peditibus dedisset?

CHAPTER XLV

A. i. Gender and Nominative Singular of casuum, nominis, domi, heredes, felicitate, fulmina, funera.

ii. Compare: minor, similes, breviter.

iii. Principal parts of fulgens, retinuerat, natus, mortuus est, perculerint, sinatis.

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) What case uses are shown in: nominis et familae, quanta felicitate, spectaculo?

(*b*) Examples of—

Genitive of Quality.

Ablative of Measure.

Instrumental Ablative.

Locative.

ii. Examples of—

Indirect Question.

Indirect Command (Dependent Desire).

C. i. Qui exemplum dabant casuum humanorum?

ii. Quot filios nominis heredes Paulus domi retinuerat?

iii. Quot in adoptionem dederat?

iv. Eorum quos retinuerat quot annos natus erat minor?

v. Quot annorum maior erat?

vi. Quando minor mortuus est?

vii. Quando maior?

viii. Qualis Pauli oratio fuit?

ix. Quae domum eius perculerant?

x. Quid Paulus petiit?

CHAPTER XLVI

A. i. Gender and Genitive Singular of sole, exercitibus, potestatem, bellum, diebus, gaza.

ii. Neuter Singular Nominative and Ablative of quaedam, eius, gravius, ipsis, omnibus.

iii. Principal parts of solvi, cogi, descendentes, traherent, redegi, traderent, perfeci.

B. i. What kind of clause is shown in—
"qui . . . traherent,"
"ut . . . traderent,"
"quia . . . poterat rex"?

ii. Give examples of the following Case Uses:
Partitive Genitive.
Ablative of Time.
Ablative of Separation.
Locative.

C. "Paulus said that he had reached the camp from Delphi on the fifth day."

Put into Oratio Obliqua: "A Delphis . . . perfeci."

CHAPTER XLVII

A. i. Gender and Ablative Singular of maris, pericula, domus, currum, gens, senem.

ii. Neuter Singular Nominative and Dative of ipsi, eius, alterum, illud, incolumes.

iii. Principal parts of suspecta esse, traiciendo, soleret sentiret, interpositus, conscendi, superest, permoverunt, deflevisset, volvi

B. i. Case Uses:

(*a*) Examples of—

Ablative of Cause.

Dative after a compound verb.

(*b*) What use is shown in "tanto animo," "ex Capitolio"?

ii. What Then-clause do you understand with "si . . . deflevisset"?

iii. Examples of—

Neuter Adjective as Noun.

Final Clause with the Relative Pronoun.

Temporal Clause.

Historic Infinitive.

Dependent Desire.

C. Put into Latin:

i. Paulus desired this—that he might bring back his sons safe.

ii. After he had mounted his chariot, he began to fear a change of fortune.

iii. He said that out of all his sons none was left in the house of Paulus to bear his name.

iv. Paulus feared fortune more than if the war had not been successful.

v. There was danger in bringing such a large army back to Italy, because he feared the sea.

vi. The death of Paulus's sons consoled Perseus for his excessive good fortune.

INDEX OF SYNTAX

APPENDIX A

ROME AND MACEDONIA

PHILIP V., King of Macedonia, was twice at war with Rome. The first war lasted from 215 B.C. to 205 B.C. Philip, who was jealous of the increasing influence of Rome on the east side of the Adriatic, seized the opportunity offered by the desperate struggle of the Romans with Hannibal, and concluded an alliance with Carthage. The war was without definite results. Philip's attention was occupied in maintaining his supremacy in Greece, and the Roman arms were so much employed in Italy, Spain, and Africa that they were unable to concentrate their strength upon the overthrow of the Macedonian power.

The second war (200-196 B.C.) was more serious. As soon as the struggle with Carthage was over, the Romans listened to the complaints which came from Philip's neighbours, and declared war. The Consul Sulpicius did not distinguish himself as a commander, and the result of the first campaign was certainly not in favour of Rome. His successor had no better fortune. Flamininus, the third Roman General, had his command prolonged until, in 197, he won a "soldiers' battle" at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly. Philip lost 13,000 men, and had no alternative but to submit. He became the ally of Rome, surrendering his fleet, his foreign possessions, and the right to an independent foreign policy. This alliance was so burden-

some to the King, and so abused by the Romans, that Philip became exasperated, and the last years of his life were spent in preparations for the renewal of the war with Rome.

After the conclusion of the third Macedonian war (171-168) the arrangements made by Paulus and the commissioners did not last long. In the year 149 a pretender to the throne of Macedonia appeared. A revolt ensued, and on its suppression Macedonia became a Roman province. Not long afterwards (146) Greece was finally subdued and put under the control of the Governor of Macedonia. In this war Corinth was sacked.

APPENDIX B

LUCIUS AEMILIUS PAULUS

The family of Aemilius Paulus is a remarkable example of hereditary ability and character. The great Aemilius was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of a Consul. His father was Consul in the memorable year, 216 B.C., and died a brave death in the battle of Cannae, for which he was not responsible. His son Scipio afterwards did for the State what Aemilius himself had done—appeared at a time when Rome was discredited by the incompetence of her commanders and the insubordination and inefficiency of her armies. His son Fabius also gained distinction as a soldier in Spain, whilst his grandson Q. Fabius Maximus (Allobrogicus) played a great part in the reduction of Southern Gaul beyond the Alps, the "provincia" (Provence) of Cæsar's time.

Lucius Aemilius Paulus, who after his great victory bore the additional title of Macedonicus, was born about 230 B.C. He was Curule Aedile in 192 B.C. In the following year he was elected to the Praetorship, and in 190 he was sent

as Proconsul to Further Spain, where the warlike Lusitanians were defying the Roman power. After sustaining a severe defeat, he gained a great victory, which for a time brought tranquillity to that part of the Roman dominions. He was Consul for the first time in the year 182, after vainly seeking election more than once. In the following year he held a command against a Ligurian tribe who were giving trouble as pirates. His success was complete, and the power of the pirates was destroyed. Aemilius received a triumph.

After his return from the conquest of Macedonia, he was elected to the Censorship in the year 164. The wise moderation he showed as Censor added to his influence, already very strong, in the Senate. He died in 160.

The narrative of the third Macedonian war shows us clearly enough the energy and efficiency of Paulus—his firmness in face of adverse opinion, his resolution in misfortune, his courage and swiftness of decision in a moment of danger, his moderation in victory, and his generosity to the conquered. It does not show us what was no less celebrated in antiquity—his blameless private life, and the simplicity and frugality with which he continued to live after his victory had brought to Rome one of the richest prizes ever secured by her arms.

A man of Paulus's unflinching uprightness could not be friends with everybody. He had, moreover, a hereditary dislike for demagogues, for any who attempted to take from the nobles in the Senate the offices and powers which custom and the exigencies of warfare had given them. He refused to petition humbly for votes when seeking election to a magistracy. In dealing with his soldiers he cared nothing for their power as voters in the Roman Assembly. Had their animosity deprived him of his triumph, we may well believe that he would have borne the loss of that distinction with the same high courage as he faced the loss

of his two sons. Yet we must be glad that the soldiers were persuaded to abandon this unworthy revenge, and that commons united with nobles in doing honour to a man whose zeal for the welfare of the State was as unquestioned as his contempt for popular opinion.

We should perhaps be going too far in saying that Aemilius was a genius. We may say that in understanding the vital importance of discipline in the army and the futility of a frontal attack on a strongly fortified position he showed no more than common sense. But we must allow that genius itself could hardly have done better under the circumstances, and that Aemilius certainly united with a fine intelligence a manly force and disinterested nobility of character that make him

> "A man in whom
> The ancient Roman honour more appeared"

than in any other character in the history of his age—perhaps of his nation.

APPENDIX C

THE CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF PYDNA

When Aemilius took over the command of the army the position was this: The Macedonians had been driven out of Thessaly, and the King had strongly fortified the left bank of the Enipeus, a stream descending from the mountain mass of Olympus to the sea between Dium to the North and Heracleum to the South. Aemilius saw at once that the Macedonian position was impregnable, and he must find other means than a direct attack to dislodge the King. As well as the coast road which was barred by the Macedonian army, there was another route by which Macedonia could be entered from Thessaly. From Perrhaebia, the part of Thessaly on the other side of the

Olympus mass, a trade route ran through Pythium over the Macedonian frontier to Petra, and thence down to Dium and the coast road. Carefully concealing his intentions from the enemy, Aemilius sent through the mountains a picked force to surprise the garrisons which Perseus, who was by no means an incompetent commander, had prudently stationed at Pythium and Petra. Thus threatened in his rear, Perseus had to fall back on Pydna. There was more space there, however, between the mountains and the sea. Perseus must either give battle or allow the Romans to enter Macedonia as they pleased. He could not get behind fortifications and yet check the Roman advance as at the line of the Enipeus. He therefore gave battle.

The Consular army regularly consisted of two legions of Roman citizens, each accompanied by an equal number of Italian allies (Latins, Marrucinians, Paelignians, etc.), divided into "cohorts." The legion numbered 4,200 infantrymen, with a contingent of 300 cavalry. With other contingents of allies from Greece and elsewhere, the army of Paulus probably numbered well over 20,000 men. The army of Perseus was probably rather larger.

The legion was regularly drawn up in three lines—hastati, principes, and triarii. Each line was divided into ten maniples. The maniple,* the tactical unit, consisted of 120 men in each of the first two lines. In a maniple of triarii there were 60 men. The maniples of the three lines were drawn up in such a way that the intervals between the maniples in the first line were filled by the maniples in the second:



The maniple was divided into two "centuries," or companies, each under a "non-commissioned" centurion.

There were also 1,200 velites or light-armed in each legion.

The Macedonian army, reinforced as it was by numerous allied contingents, Thracians and others, consisted for the most part of the phalanx. Philip, the father of Alexander, and Alexander himself, had found a serried mass of infantry army with long thrusting spears a serviceable means of breaking an opposing line armed with the shorter weapons of the ordinary Greek or barbarian army. Under the later Macedonian Kings the length of the spear, which was eighteen feet, was considerably increased. The ranks stood so close together that the spears of the fifth rank projected well in front of the first. Thus the soldier could not turn his spear to either side without its becoming entangled with the men before or behind him (of course, so heavy a spear could not be held without a long butt projecting behind the spearman).

All went well with the phalanx as long as the ground was level and there were no gaps in the line. Its hedge of spears could bear down the Roman manipular or any other formation. But on rough ground the manipular arrangement was far better. It gave great freedom of movement, and the individual Roman soldier was trained to fight in close or more open order as the ground required. As soon as a gap appeared in the phalanx, the Roman had the Macedonian at his mercy. Hurling his javelin as he charged, the Roman was free to use his formidable short sword at close quarters upon an enemy encumbered by his unwieldy spear. Under such circumstances the combat would soon become a mere slaughter. At Pydna the hurried formation of the line left gaps in the phalanx. The various divisions of the phalanx, sometimes referred to as separate phalanxes (white-shields, bronze-shields, etc.), were isolated, and no doubt the battle was not fought on such level ground as the King would have wished. Had

the Romans fought on the day before, attacking the mass of the phalanx (20,000 strong) drawn up on level ground, with its flanks properly protected, the result of the battle might have been far different. Aemilius knew what he was about. A saying of his is reported, that a good General never gives battle except in the last necessity or upon a very favourable opportunity. Perhaps at Pydna both of these conditions were fulfilled.

APPENDIX D

ROMAN NAMES

A Roman regularly had three names. The name proper, or nomen, was the name of his clan (gens)—Cornelius, Aemilius, Sulpicius. He had also a cognomen, or surname, showing to what family in the clan he belonged—Galba, Paulus, Gallus, etc. Then he had a praenomen, or personal name—Lucius, Marcus, Gaius, etc.

Some Romans had no surname. Others had more than one. The names were written in this order: praenomen, nomen, cognomen. Thus we find L. Aemilius Paulus, Cn. Octavius (no surname), P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica (two surnames).

Several examples of Roman names and surnames will be found in Chapter II.

If adopted into another family, a Roman took the name and surname of the family into which he was adopted, retaining his old name under a new form as a surname. Thus the son of Paulus whom Scipio adopted was called P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus.

VOCABULARY

A

A. = **Aulus**, *a Roman praenomen.*
a, ab (Prep. Abl.), *by, from.*
abdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to lead away.*
abeo -īre -ii -ĭtum, *to go away.*
absens -ntis, *absent.*
abstineo -ere -tinui -tentum, *to refrain.*
absum. abesse, āfui, *to be away.*
absūmo -ere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to carry off.*
ac (Conj.), *and.*
accendo -ere -ndi -nsum, *to kindle, inflame.*
accīdo -ere -di, *to happen.*
accīpio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, *to receive.*
accuso -āre, *to accuse.*
ăcer, acris, acre, *keen, bold.*
ăcerbus -a -um, *harsh.*
ăcervus -i, m., *heap.*
ăciēs -ēi, f., *line of battle.*
ăcuo -ere -ŭi -ūtum, *sharpen.*
ad (Prep. Acc.), *to, for, at, near, in answer to.*
addo -ere -dĭdi -dĭtum, *to add.*
addūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to bring.*
adeo -ire -ii -ĭtum, *to approach, go near.*
adeo (Adv.), *so much.*
aditus -ūs, m., *approach.*
adiungo -ere -iunxi -iunctum, *to join.*
adiŭvo -are -iūvi -iutum, *to help.*
adlŏquor -i -locūtus, *to address.*
administro -āre, *to control.*
admoneo -ēre, *to advise, warn.*
admonitio -ōnis, f., *advice, warning.*
adŏlescens -ntis, m., *young man.*
adoptio -ōnis, f., *adoption.*
adŏrior -iri -ortus, *to attack.*
adsum -esse -fui, *to be present.*
advĕho -ere -vexi -vectum, *to convey, bring to.*
advĕnio -īre -vēni -ventum, *to come near, approach.*
adventus -ūs, m., *approach.*
adversus -a -um, *contrary.*
adversus (Prep. Acc.), *against, towards.*
aedēs -is, f., *temple.*
aeger -ra -rum, *sick.*
Aeginiensis -e, *of Aeginium.*
Aeginium -ii, *a town on the borders of Thessaly.*
Aelius -ii, m., *a Roman name.*
Aemilius -i, m., *a Roman name.*
aequus -a -um, *level.*
aerarium -ii, n., *treasury.*
aereus -a -um, *of copper or bronze.*
aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze.*
Aescūlapius -ii, m., *the god of healing.*
aestas -ātis, f., *summer.*
aestus -ūs, m., *heat.*
affero -afferre, attŭli, adlātum, *to bring near.*
affirmo -āre, *to declare.*
Africānus -i, m., *P. Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal.*
Ăgămemnon -ŏnis, m., *chief of the Greeks in the Trojan war.*
Agassae -ārum, f., *a town.*

ăger -ri, m., *field, land.*
aggrĕdior -i -gressus, *to assail.*
agilitas -atis, f., *activity.*
agmen -inis, n., *column, force.*
ăgo -ere, ēgi, actum, *to do, drive, pass, deal with.*
āla -ae, f., *a squadron of cavalry.*
ălăcer -ris -re, *eager.*
Albinus -i, m., *a Roman name.*
Alexander -ri, *Alexander the Great.*
alias (Adv.), *at another time.*
ălĭbi, (Adv.), *at another place, in different places.*
ălieno -āre, *to estrange.*
ălio (Adv.), *to another place, in another direction.*
ălĭquamdiu (Adv.), *for a certain time.*
ălĭquantus -a -um, *some (a certain number or quantity).*
ălĭquis -quid, *someone.*
ălĭquot, *some (a certain number).*
ălĭquotiens (Adv.), *a certain number of times.*
ălĭus -a -um, *other, different.*
ălo -ere, alui, alitum, *to nourish.*
alter, altera, alterum, *another, second, one (of two).*
altitūdo -inis, f., *height.*
altus -a -um, *high, deep;* altum, *the deep sea.*
alvĕus -i, m., *bed (of a river).*
ambĭtio -ōnis, f., *desire for popularity.*
ămīcus -a, m., *friend.*
āmitto -ere -mīsi -missum, *to lose.*
ămoenus -a -um, *pleasant to the eye.*
Amphĭpŏlis -is, f., *a city in East Macedonia.*
Amphipŏlītānus -i, m., *citizen of Amphipolis.*
amplector -i -plexus, *to cling to, embrace.*
amplus -a -um, *great, distinguished.*
Ămyntas -ae, m., *a Macedonian prince.*
angŭlus -i, m., *corner.*
angustiae -ārum, f., *pass.*
animadverto -tere -ti -sum, *to notice.*
ănimus -i, m., *mind, spirit.*
annus -i, m., *year.*
annŭus -a -um, *yearly.*
ante (Prep. Acc.), *before;* (Adv.) *before;* antequam (Conj.), *before.*
antīquo -āre, *to reject, throw out.*
antīquus -a -um, *ancient.*
apĕrio -īre -rŭi, -rtum, *to open.*
apertē (Adv.), *openly.*
Apollo -īnis, *god of prophecy.*
Apollōnia -ae, f., *a town in Macedonia.*
appărātus -ūs, m., *ceremony.*
appāreo -ēre, *to appear, be evident.*
appello -āre, *to call, summon.*
apprŏbo -are, *to approve.*
apprŏpinquo -āre, *to draw near.*
apto -āre, *to fit.*
aptus -a -um, *fitting.*
ăpŭd (Prep. Acc.), *with, in the presence of.*
ăqua -ae, f., *water.*
arceo -ēre, *to keep off.*
arcesso -ere -īvi -ītum, *to send for.*
ardŏr -ōris, m., *eagerness.*
ărēna -ae, f., *sand.*
argentum -i, n., *silver.*
Argos, n., *a town in Peloponnese.*
arma -ōrum, n., *weapons.*
armātus -a -um, *armed.*
ars, artis, f., *skill, art.*
arto -āre, *to restrict.*
arx, arcis, f., *citadel.*
ascendo -ere -di -sum, *to climb, go up.*
ascensus -ūs, m., *ascent.*
Ăsĭa -ae, f., *Asia; part of Asia Minor.*
aspĕr -era -erum, *severe.*
aspĭcio -ere, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at.*
assensus -ūs, m., *approval.*
Athenae -ārum, f., *Athens.*
atque (Conj.), *and.*
attingo -ere -tĭgi -tactum, *to touch.*

auctor -ōris, m., *originator.*
auctōritas -atis, f., *authority, influence.*
audeo -ēre, ausus sum, *to dare.*
audio -īre, *to hear.*
aufero -ferre, abstŭli, ablātum, *to carry away.*
Aulis -idis, f., *a Greek port.*
aurum -i, n., *gold.*
aut (Conj.), *or;* **aut . . . aut,** *either . . . or.*
autem (Conj.), *but.*
autumnus -i, m., *autumn.*
auxilium -ii, n., *help;* **auxilia,** *allied forces.*
ăvārĭtia -ae, f., *covetousness.*
ăvĭdĭtās -atis, f., *greed.*
ăvus -i, m., *grandfather.*
Axius -ii, m., *a Macedonian river.*

B

bello -āre, *to engage in war.*
bellum -i, n., *war.*
bĕnĕ (Adv.), *well.*
bĕnignus -a -um, *kind.*
Bĕrŏaea -ae, f., *a Macedonian town.*
bĭduum -i, n., *a space of two days.*
bis (Adv.), *twice.*
bŏnus -a -um, *good.*
brĕvis -e, *short;* **breviter** (Adv.), *shortly.*
Brundĭsium -ii, n., *Brindisi, an Italian port.*

C

cădo -ere, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *to fall.*
cādūcĕus -i, m., *herald's staff.*
caedes -is, f., *slaughter.*
caedo -ere, cĕcīdi, caesum, *slay.*
caetratus -i, m., *targeteer.*
călidus -a -um, *hot.*
campus -i, m., *plain.*
căpio -ere, cēpi, captum, *to take, capture, decide upon.*
Căpĭtōlium -ii, n., *the Capitol, a hill at Rome.*
captīvus -a, m., *prisoner.*
căpŭt -ĭtis, n., *head.*
carpo -ere -si -tum, *to blame, criticise.*
carptim (Adv.), *separately, at different points.*
castellum -i, n., *fort.*
castra -ōrum, n., *camp.*
castrensis -e, *of the camp.*
cāsus -ūs, m., *chance, fortune.*
cătēna -ae, f., *chain.*
cătervatim (Adv.), *in sections.*
causa -ae, f., *cause.*
cĕlĕbro -are, *to throng.*
cĕlĕr -eris -ere, *swift, quick.*
cĕlĕritas -ātis, f., *swiftness.*
cēno -āre, *to dine.*
centēni -ae -a, *a hundred each.*
centum, *a hundred.*
centurio -ōnis, m., *centurion.*
cerno -ere, crēvi, crētum, *to see, perceive.*
certāmen -inis, n., *struggle.*
certus -a -um, *certain, definite.*
cēterus -a -um, *the other, remaining.*
chalcaspis (Gen., **chalcaspidis**), *bronze-shielded.*
Chalcis -ĭdis, f., *a port in Euboea.*
cĭbus -i, m., *food.*
cingo -ere, cinxi, cinctum, *to surround.*
circĭter (Adv.), *about.*
circum (Prep. Acc., *or* Adv.), *about, round.*
circumĕo -ire -ii -itum, *to go round.*
circumfūsus -a -um, *gathered round.*
circumiectus -a -um, *surrounding, neighbouring.*
circus -i, m., *circus.*
cīvis -is, m., *citizen.*
cīvĭtas -ātis, f., *state, city, community.*
clādes -is, f., *disaster.*
clamo -āre, *to shout.*
clāmor -ōris, m., *shout.*
clārus -a -um, *famous.*
classis -is, f., *fleet.*
claudo -ēre, clausi, clausum, *to shut.*
clementia -ae, f., *compassion.*

clĭpĕātus -a -um, *armed with a buckler.*
clĭpĕus -i, m., *buckler, shield.*
Cn. = Cneius, *a Roman praenomen.*
coepi, coepisse, coeptum, *to begin.*
cōgĭto -āre, *to think out, ponder.*
cognosco -ere -nōvi -nĭtum, *to learn.*
cōgo -ere, coēgi, coactum, *to compel.*
cŏhors -rtis, f., *cohort, battalion.*
collēga -ae, m., *colleague.*
collĭgo -ere -lēgi -lectum, *to collect.*
collŏquium -ii, n., *interview.*
cŏlo -ere, cŏlui, cultum, *observe, worship.*
cŏlumna -ae, f., *column.*
cŏmĭtatus -ūs, m., *company.*
cŏmĭtia -ōrum, n., *meeting of the people (at Rome).*
commĕātūs -ūs, m., *supplies.*
commĕmŏro -āre, *to recall.*
commĭnus (Adv.), *at close quarters.*
commisceo -ēre -mĭscŭi -mixtum, *to mix together.*
committo -ere -mīsi -missum, *to join (battle), entrust.*
commŏveo -ēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to stir.*
commūnis -e, *common.*
compăro -āre, *to compare.*
compleo -ere -plēvi -plētum, *to fill.*
compōno -ere -pŏsui -positum, *to settle.*
conātus -ūs, m., *attempt.*
concēdo -ere -cessi -cessum, *to yield, grant.*
concĭlium -ii, *council.*
concipio- -ere -cēpi -ceptum, *to conceive, feel.*
concurro -ere -curri -cursum, *to run together, meet.*
concursus -ūs, m., *meeting, running together.*
confĕro -ferre -tŭli, collātum, *to bring together.*
confertus -a -um, *close, packed.*
confestim (Adv.). *hurriedly.*
conficio -ere -fēci -fectum, *to finish.*
confirmo -āre, *to strengthen.*
confundo -ere -fūdi -fusum, *to confuse.*
congrĕdior -i -gressus, *to meet.*
coniux -iŭgis, f., *wife.*
conscendo -ere -di -sum, *to mount, board.*
consĕro -ere -sĕrŭi -sertum, *to join;* manum conserere, *to cross swords.*
conservo -āre, *to keep, to preserve.*
consilium -ii, n., *plan, advice, meeting.*
consolor -āri, *to console, atone for.*
conspectus -ūs, n., *sight, view.*
constans (Gen., constantis), *firm, constant.*
constantia -ae, *constancy, firmness.*
constĭtŭo -ere -ŭi -ūtum, *to resolve, to put together.*
construo -ere -xi -ctum, *to erect.*
consul consŭlis, m., *Consul, chief magistrate at Rome.*
consŭlatus -ūs, m., *consulship.*
consulto -āre, *to consult.*
consultum -i, n., *decree.*
contemno -ere -tempsi -temptum, *to despise.*
contemplo -āre, *to consider, investigate.*
contentus -a -um, *content.*
contineo -ere -tinui -tentum, *to repress.*
contio -ōnis, f., *assembly.*
contra (Prep. Acc.), *against.*
convĕho -ere -vexi -vectum, *to bring together.*
converto -ere -ti -sum, *to turn about.*
convŏco -āre, *to call together.*
cōpiae -ārum, f., *forces.*
Corcyra -ae, f., *Corfu, an island between Italy and Greece.*
Corinthus -i, f., *Corinth.*
Cornēlius -a -um, *a Roman name;* (as Adj.) *Cornelian.*
cornu -ūs, n., *wing.*

corpus -ŏris, n., *body.*
Crassus -i, m., *a Roman surname.*
crēdo -ere -dĭdi -ditum, *to believe.*
crēdŭlitas -ātis, f., *credulity.*
crĕo -āre, *to elect.*
cresco -ere, crēvi, *to grow.*
Crēta -ae, f., *Crete.*
Cretensis -e, *of Crete, Cretan.*
crīmen -ĭnis, n., *offence.*
cum (Prep. Abl.), *with.*
cum (Conj.), *when, since, although.*
cŭmŭlo -āre, *to heap together.*
cŭpio -ere -ii -ītum, *to desire.*
cūr (Conj.), *why?*
cūra -ae, f., *care, anxiety.*
cūria -ae, f., *Senate-house.*
cūro -āre, *to look after.*
currus -ūs, m., *chariot.*
cursus -ūs, m., *course.*
custōdia -ae, f., *guard.*
custos -ōdis, m., *guard.*

D

Dardāni -ōrum, m., *Dardanians, a people north of Macedonia.*
de (Prep. Abl.), *concerning, from.*
dēbeo -ēre, *I ought, owe.*
debilito -āre, *to weaken.*
dĕcēdo -ere -cessi -cessum, *to retire.*
dĕcem, *ten.*
dēcerno -ere -crevi -cretum, *to decree.*
dĕcĭmus -a -um, *tenth.*
dēcurro -ere -curri -cursum, *to run down.*
dēdo -ere -dĭdi -dĭtum, *to surrender.*
dēdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to bring down.*
dēfectio -ōnis, f., *eclipse.*
dēfĕro -ferre -tŭli -lātum, *bring down.*
dĕficio -ere -fēci -fectum, *to revolt, be eclipsed.*
defleo -ēre -flēvi -flētum, *to weep for.*
deĭcio -ere -iēci -iectum, *to dislodge.*
deinde (Adv.), *then, next.*
dēleo -ēre -ēvi -lētum, *to destroy.*
dēlībero -āre, *to deliberate.*
dēlĭgo -ere, -lēgi -lectum, *to select.*
Delphi -ōrum, m., *Delphi, a town to the north of the Corinthian Gulf.*
dēmonstro -āre, *to prove.*
dēmum (Adv.), *at last.*
dēnārius -ii, m., *a coin (about 9d.).*
dēnĕgo -āre, *to refuse.*
dēnūdo -āre, *to lay bare.*
descendo -ere -ndi -nsum, *to go down.*
descensus -ūs, m., *way down.*
dēsĕro -ere -ui -rtum, *to desert.*
despŏlio -āre, *to rob.*
dētineo -ēre -tinui -tentum, *to distract.*
dĕus -i, m., *god.*
dēverto -ere -ti -sum, *to turn aside.*
dēvinco -ere -vīci -victum, *to subdue.*
dexter -ra -rum, *right*; dextra (manus), *right hand.*
Dīāna -ae, f., *the goddess of hunting.*
dīco -ere, dixi, dictum, *to say.*
dĭco -āre, *to dedicate.*
dīdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to draw apart, part.*
diēs -ēi, m., *day.*
diffĕro -ferre, distŭli, dīlātum, *to put off.*
difficilis -e, *difficult.*
difficultas -ātis, f., *difficulty.*
dignĭtas -ātis, f., *dignity.*
dignus -a -um, *worthy.*
dīmĭco -āre, *to fight a battle.*
dīmĭdium -ii, n., *half.*
dīmitto -ere -mīsi -missum, *to send away, dismiss.*
dirĭmo -ere -rēmi, -remptum, *to separate.*
dīrĭpio -ere -rĭpŭi -reptum, *to plunder, sack.*
discĭplīna -ae, f., *training.*
disco -ere, dĭdĭci, *to learn.*
dīsĭcĭo -ere -iēci -iectum, *to break up.*
dispōno -ere -pŏsui -pŏsitum, *to arrange.*

dissīpo -āre, *to scatter.*
dissŏnus -a -um, *discordant.*
disto -āre, *to be distant.*
distrăho -ere -traxi -tractum, *to distract, part.*
dĭu (Adv.), *for a long time.*
Dium -i, n., *a town near the frontier of Macedonia.*
dīversus -a -um, *different.*
dīvĕs (Gen. dīvĭtis), *rich.*
dīvĭdo -ere -vīdi -visum, *to divide.*
dīvīnus -a -um, *divine.*
dō, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, *to give.*
dŏceo -ere, dŏcŭi, doctum, *to teach, show.*
dominus, -i, m., *master.*
dŏmĭtor -ōris, m., *conqueror.*
dŏmus -ūs, f., *house, home.*
dōnec (Conj.), *until.*
dōnum -i, n., *gift.*
dŭbito -āre, *to doubt.*
dŭbius -a -um, *doubtful.*
dūcēni -ae -a, *two hundred each.*
dūco -ere, duxi, ductum, *to lead.*
dum (Conj.), *whilst, until.*
dŭo, duae, duo, *two.*
dŭŏdecim, *twelve.*
dux, dŭcis, m., *general, officer, guide.*
Dyrrachium -ii, n., *the port opposite Brundisium, on the other side of the Adriatic.*

E

ē, ex ((Prep. Abl.), *out of, from.*
ēdīco -ere -dixi -dictum, *to proclaim.*
ēdo -ere, ēdĭdi, ēdĭtum, *to give out, state.*
ēdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to lead out.*
effŭgio -ere -fūgi, *to escape.*
effundo -ere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour out, let loose.*
ĕgĕo -ēre, *to lack.*
ĕgo (Gen. mei), *I.*
egrĕgĭus -a -um, *distinguished.*
ēlābor -i, elapsus, *to slip out, escape.*
ĕlĕphantus -i, m., *elephant.*
ēlūdo -ere -si -sum, *to trick.*
ēmergo -ere -rsi -rsum, *to come out, emerge.*
ēmĭco -āre, emĭcŭi, *to break forth.*
ēmĭnĕo -ēre, *to stand out.*
ēmitto -ĕre -mīsi -missum, *to send out, let go.*
ēmolumentum -i, n., *profit.*
ĕnim (Conj.), *for.*
Enīpeus -ei, m., *a river on the Thessalian border of Macedonia.*
ĕo (Adv.), *thither.*
ĕo -īre, ii, -itum, *to go.*
ĕōdem (Adv.), *to the same place.*
Ĕpĭdaurus -i, f., *a city near Argos.*
Ĕpīrus -i, f., *the western part of North Greece.*
ĕquĕs -ĭtis, m., *horseman*; equites, *cavalry.*
ĕquĭtātus -ūs, m., *cavalry.*
ĕquus -i, m., *horse.*
ĕrror -ōris, m., *wandering.*
ĕt (Conj.), *and, also*; et . . . et, *both . . . and.*
ĕtiam (Conj.), *also, even.*
Euboea -ae, f., *the largest Greek island.*
Eumĕnes -is, m., *the King of Asia Minor.*
Eurīpus -i, m., *the channel between Euboea and the mainland.*
Eurōpa -ae, f., *Europe.*
Evander -dri, m., *a minister of Perseus.*
ēvĕnio -īre, evēni, eventum, *to come out, happen.*
ēventus -ūs, m., *outcome.*
ex (Prep. Abl.), *out of, from.*
excedo -ere -cessi -cessum, *to go out, withdraw.*
excidium -ii, n., *destruction.*
excito -āre, *to rouse.*
exemplum -i, n., *example.*
exeo -īre -ii -itum, *to come out.*
exercitus -ūs, m., *army.*
exĭgo -ere -ēgi -actum, *to exact, demand.*
exĭmo -ere -ēmi -emptum, *to remove.*
exŏrior -īri -ortus, *to arise.*

expecto -āre, *to wait, await.*
expĕdio -ire, *to get ready.*
expĕdītus -a -um, *lightly burdened, unencumbered.*
expello -ere -puli -pulsum, *to drive out.*
expĕrior -īri -pertus, *to try, have experience of.*
expīro -āre, *to expire, breathe one's last.*
explīco -āre, *to unfold, spread out.*
explōrātor -ōris, m., *scout.*
explōro -āre, *to investigate.*
expōno -ere -pŏsui -pŏsitum, *to unfold.*
extemplo (Adv.), *forthwith.*
externus -a -um, *foreign.*
extorris -e, *exiled.*
extrăho -ere -traxi -tractum, *to draw out.*

F

Făbius -ii, m., *a Roman name*; (*as* Adj.) Fabius -a -um, *Fabian.*
făcīlis -e, *easy;* facile (Adv.), *easily.*
făcinus -ōris, n., *deed, crime.*
făcio -ere, fēci, factum, *to make, do;* factum -i, n., *deed.*
fāma -ae, f., *report, renown.*
fămīlia -ae, f., *household.*
fānum -i, n., *shrine.*
fās, n., *right.*
făteor -ēri, fassus, *to confess.*
făveo -ēre, fāvi, fautum, *to favour.*
fax, făcis, f., *torch.*
fēlīcĭtas -ātis, f., *good fortune.*
fēmīna -ae, f., *woman.*
ferme (Adv.), *almost, practically.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *to bear, bring in.*
fĕrōcia -ae, f., *fierceness.*
fessus -a -um, *weary.*
festīnatio -ōnis, f., *haste.*
fīdes -ĕi, f., *faith, loyalty.*
fīdus -a -um, *faithful.*
fīlĭa -ae, f., *daughter.*
fīlĭus -ii, m., *son.*
fīnio -ire, *to end.*
fīnis -is, m., *end, border.*
fīo, fiĕri, factus sum, *to become, to be done.*
fleo, flēre, flēvi, flētum, *to weep.*
fluctŭo -āre, *to sway.*
flūmen -īnis, n., *river.*
fŏdio -ere, fōdi, fossum, *to dig.*
foedus -a -um, *foul.*
foedus -ĕris, n., *treaty.*
fons, fontis, m., *spring.*
formo -āre, *to shape, reconstitute.*
fortĕ (Adv.), *by chance.*
fortūna -ae, f., *fortune.*
fōrum -i, n., *forum, the market-place at Rome.*
fossa -ae, f., *ditch.*
frĕmĭtus -ūs, m., *uproar.*
frĕquens (Gen. frequentis), *numerous.*
frons, frontis, f., *front.*
frŭor, frui, fructus, *to enjoy.*
frustrā (Adv.), *in vain.*
fŭga -ae, f., *flight.*
fŭgio -ere, fūgi, fugĭtum, *to flee, avoid.*
fulgeo -ēre, fulsi, fulsum, *to shine.*
fulmen -īnis, n., *thunderbolt.*
fūmus -i, m., *smoke.*
fundo -ere, fūdi, fūsum, *to pour, rout.*

G

G. = Gaius, *a Roman praenomen.*
Galba -ae, m., *a Roman surname.*
gălĕa -ae, *helmet.*
Gallus -i, m., *Gaul;* Gallus, *a Roman surname.*
gaudĭum -i, n., *joy.*
gāza -ae, f., *treasure.*
gĕmo -ere, gĕmŭi, gemĭtum, *to groan.*
gens, gentis, f., *race, family.*
Gentius -ii, m., *an Illyrian king.*
gĕnu -ūs, n., *knee.*
gĕnus -ĕris, n., *race, kind.*
gĕro -ere, gessi, gestum, *to carry on, wage.*
glădius -ii, m., *sword.*
glōria -ae, f., *glory.*
Graecĭa -ae, f., *Greece.*
grātĭa -ae, f., *gratitude;* gratiae,

thanks (gratias agere, *to give thanks*).
grātŭlātio -ōnis, f., *congratulation*.
grăvis -e, *heavy, serious*.
grăvĭtas -ātis, f., *weight*.
gŭberno -āre, *to steer*.

H

hăbĕo -ēre, *to have, hold, deliver (a speech), count, reckon*.
hasta -ae, f., *spear*.
hastati -ōrum, m., *spearmen, the first line in the Roman army*.
haud (Adv.), *not*.
Hēraclēum -i, n., *a town on the Thessalian coast*.
hērēs -ēdis, m., *heir*.
hesternus -a -um, *of yesterday*.
hibernācula -ōrum, n., *winter quarters*.
hībernus -a -um, *winter*; hiberna (castra), *winter quarters*.
hīc (Adv.), *here*.
hic, haec, hoc, *this*.
hĭems -mis, f., *winter*.
hinc (Adv.), *hence*.
Hispānia -ae, f., *Spain*.
hodie (Adv.), *to-day*.
hŏmo hŏmĭnis, m., *man, human being*.
hŏnor -ōris, m., *distinction*.
hōra -ae, f., *hour*.
horreo -ēre, *to bristle*.
hortor -āri, *to encourage*.
hostīlis -e, *hostile*; hostiliter, *in hostile fashion*.
hostis -is, m., *enemy*.
hūmānus -a -um, *human*.

I

iăceo -ēre, *to lie*.
iăcĭo -ere, ieci, iactum, *to throw*.
iăcŭlum -i, n., *javelin*.
iam (Adv.), *now, already*.
ĭbĭ (Adv.), *there*.
īdem, ĕadem, ĭdem, *same*.
ĭdōnĕus -a -um, *suitable*.
Īdŭs -uum, f., *the Ides, a day of the month* (15*th or* 13*th*).
igitur (Conj.), *therefore*.
ignārus -a -um, *ignorant*.
ignōbĭlis -e, *of low rank*.
ignōro -āre, *to be ignorant, not to know*.
ignōtus -a -um, *unknown*.
illacrĭmo -āre, *to shed tears over*.
illaesus -a -um, *unhurt*.
illĕ -a -ŭd, *that, he, she, it*.
illustris -e, *distinguished*.
Illy̆rĭa -ae, f., *the country to the north-west of Greece*.
Illy̆rĭus -a -um, *Illyrian*.
immĕmor (Gen. immemŏris), *forgetful*.
immensus -a -um, *boundless*.
immitto -ere -misi -missum, *to send in, bring up*.
immōbilis -e, *immovable*.
immŏlo -are, *to make offerings*.
immortālis -e, *deathless*.
impĕdīmentum -i, n., *hindrance*; impedimenta, *hindrances, baggage*.
impĕdio -īre, *to hinder*.
imperātor -ōris, m., *commander, general*.
impĕrium -ii, n., *order, empire*.
impĕro -āre, *to order, command*.
impĕtus -ūs, m., *attack*.
impleo -ēre -ēvi -ētum, *to fill up*.
implĭco -āre -plĭcui -plĭcĭtum, *to entangle*.
impōno -ere -pŏsui -pŏsitum, *to set upon, set over, put on board*.
in (Prep. Acc.), *into, for, to*; (Prep. Abl.), *in, in the case of*.
inaedĭfĭco -āre, *to wall up, build in*.
inaequālis -e, *uneven*.
incautē (Adv.), *incautiously*.
incĭdo -ere -cĭdi -cāsum, *to fall upon*.
incĭpio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, *to begin*.
incĭto -āre, *to rouse, urge on*.
incŏho -āre, *to begin*.
incŏlŭmis -e, *safe*.
incrĕpo -āre -crĕpui -crĕpĭtum, *to chide, reprimand*.
incurro -ere -curri -cursum, *run against, charge*.

inde (Adv.), *then, thence.*
indīco -āre, *to show, tell.*
indīco -ere -dixi -dictum, *to declare (war).*
indignatio -ōnis, f., *indignation.*
indignus a -um, *unworthy.*
indūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to bring up, lead in.*
indulgeo -ēre -dulsi -dultum (Dat.), *to indulge.*
īnermis -e, *unarmed.*
inexsuperabilis -e, *impassable.*
ingens (Gen. ingentis), *huge.*
ingrĕdior -i -gressus, *to enter.*
inimīcus -i -um, *(personal) enemy.*
iniquus -a -um, *uneven, impassable, unfair.*
iniungo -ere -iunxi -iunctum, *to enjoin, exact.*
iniūria -ae, f., *wrong, outrage.*
inops (Gen. inŏpis), *helpless, destitute.*
inquam (Third Sing. inquit), *to say.*
insĕquor -i -sĕcūtus, *to follow.*
insignis -e, *notable.*
instĭtŭo -ere -ŭi -ūtum, *to arrange, settle.*
institūtum -i, n., *institution.*
instrŭo -ere -struxi -structum, *to draw up.*
insŭla -ae, *island.*
intĕger -gra -grum, *whole, unbroken.*
intellīgo -ere -lexi -lectum, *to understand.*
intentus -a -um, *intent, earnest, pointed forward.*
intĕr (Prep. Acc.), *among, between.*
interclūdo -ere -clūsi -clūsum, *sever, cut off.*
intĕrea (Adv.), *meanwhile.*
interfector -ōris, m., *slayer.*
interfĭcio -ere -fēci -fectum, *to slay.*
interĭcio -ere -iēci -iectum, *to interpose.*
intĕrior -us, *inner.*
interpōno -ere -pósui -pŏsĭtum, *to set between, interpose.*
interrumpo -ere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break apart.*
intervallum -i, n., *interval.*
intŏlĕrābĭlis -e, *irresistible.*
intra (Prep. Acc.), *within.*
intrōduco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to bring in.*
intŭeor -ēri -tuitus, *to gaze at, inspect.*
inūtilis -e, *useless.*
invenio -īre -vēni -ventum, *to find.*
invĭdia -ae, f., *envy, hatred.*
invius -a -um, *pathless.*
ipsĕ, ipsa, ipsum, *self (himself, herself, itself).*
īrascor -i, irātus, *to become angry.*
is, ea, id, *that, he, she, it.*
istĕ, ista, istud, *that (of yours).*
isthmus -i, m., *isthmus.*
ĭtă (Adv.), *thus, so.*
Ītălia -ae, f., *Italy.*
Ītălĭcus -a -um, *Italian.*
ĭter, ĭtĭneris, n., *road, route, journey.*
ĭtĕrum (Adv.), *again.*
iŭbeo -ēre, iussi, iussum, *to order, command.*
iūmentum -i, n., *beast of burden.*
iungo -ere, iunxi, iunctum, *to join.*
Iuppĭter Iŏvis, m., *Jove, the chief of the gods.*
iurisdictio, -ōnis, f., *judgeship.*
iussus -ūs, m., *order, command.*
iustus -a -um, *just, regular.*
iŭvĕnis -e, *young.*
iŭvo -are, iūvi, iūtum, *to help.*

K

Kalendae -arum, f., *Kalends, the first day of the month.*

L

L. = Lucius, *a Roman praenomen.*
lăbor -ōris, m., *toil.*
Lăcĕdaemōn -ŏnis, f., *Sparta.*
lăcesso -ere -cessīvi -cessītum, *to provoke.*
lacrĭma -ae, f., *tear.*
lacrĭmo -āre, *to shed tears.*
laetĭtia -ae, f., *joy.*
laetūs -a -um, *joyful.*

laevus -a -um, *left.*
lāssĭtūdo -ĭnis, f., *weariness.*
lăteo -ēre, *to lie hid.*
Lătīnus -a -um, *Latin.*
lătus -ĕris, n., *side, flank.*
laudo -āre, *to praise.*
laurĕātus -a -um, *wreathed in laurel.*
lēgātio -ōnis, f., *embassy.*
lēgātus -i, m., *lieutenant, ambassador, commissioner.*
lĕgio -ōnis, f., *a legion.*
lĕgo -ere, lēgi, lectum, *to read.*
lembus -i, m., *boat, cutter.*
leucaspis (Gen., leucaspĭdis), *white-shielded.*
lĕvis -e, *light.*
lex, lēgis, f., *law.*
liber -ĕra -erum, *free, bold;* liberi, *children.*
lĭcentia -ae, f., *unruliness.*
lĭcet ere, licuit, *it is lawful.*
Lĭcĭnius -ii, m., *a Roman name.*
lictor -ōris, m., *lictor, magistrate's attendant.*
lignum -i, n., *log.*
lĭquĭdus -a -um, *clear.*
littĕrae -ārum, f., *letter.*
lītus -ŏris, n., *shore, beach.*
lŏco -āre, *to place, station.*
lŏcus -i, m., *place, time.*
longĭtūdo -ĭnis, f., *length.*
longus -a -um, *long;* longe (Adv.), *far.*
loquācĭtas -ātis, f., *talkativeness.*
lōrīca -ae, f., *breastplate.*
lūdus -i, m., *game.*
lūna -ae, f., *moon.*
lux, lūcis, f., *light, daylight.*

M

M. = Marcus, *a Roman praenomen.*
Măcĕdo -ŏnis (Acc. Plur., Macedonas), m., *Macedonian.*
Măcĕdŏnia -ae, f., *Macedonia, north-east of Greece.*
Măcĕdŏnĭcus -a -um, *Macedonian.*
măgis (Adv.), *more.*
măgister -tri, m., *master.*
măgistrātus -ūs. m., *magistrate.*
magnĭfĭcentia -ae, f., *magnificence.*
magnŏpĕre (Adv.), *greatly.*
magnus -a -um, *great.*
māiestas -ātis, f., *majesty.*
māior -us, *greater, elder.*
mălignus -a -um, *spiteful.*
mālo, malle, mālui, *to prefer.*
mando -āre, *to charge, entrust.*
mānĕ (Adv.), *in the morning.*
măneo -ēre, mansi, mansum, *to remain.*
mănus -ūs, f., *hand, band.*
Marcius -ii., m., *a Roman name.*
măre maris, n., *sea.*
mărĭtimus -a -um, *of the sea.*
Marrūcīnus -a -um, *Marrucine.*
Martius -a -um, *of March.*
mātĕria -ae, f., *material.*
mātūrus -a -um, *early.*
mātūtīnus -a -um, *morning.*
maxĭmus -a -um, *greatest;* Maximus -i, m., *a Roman surname;* maximē (Adv.), *most, specially.*
mĕdius -a -um, *middle.*
mĕlior -us, *better.*
membrum -i, n., *limb.*
mĕmĭni, meminisse, *to remember.*
mĕmŏrābĭlis -e, *memorable.*
mens, mentis, f., *mind.*
mercator -ōris, m., *trader.*
merces -cēdis, f., *pay, wages.*
mereo -ēre, *to deserve.*
mĕrīdies -ei, m., *midday, noon.*
mētor -ari, *to measure out;* metatus -a -um, *measured out* (*pass*).
mĕtuo -ere, metui, metutum, *to fear.*
mĭco -āre, *to make passes.*
mīlĕs -ĭtis, m., *soldier.*
mīlĭtāris -e, *military, of a soldier.*
mīlĭtia -ae, f., *war, campaigning.*
mille, *a thousand;* millia -ium, n., *thousands.*
Mīlo -ōnis, m., *a Greek name.*
Mĭnerva -ae, f., *the goddess of handicraft* (Gk. Athene).
mĭnĭmus -a -um, *least, very little.*
mĭnor -us, *less, younger.*
mīror -ari, *to wonder.*

misceo -ēre, miscui, mixtum, *to mingle.*
mīsĕrābilis -e, *pitiable.*
mīsĕrātio -ōnis, f., *pity.*
missilis -e, *missile*; missīlia, *missile weapons.*
mitto -ere, mīsi, missum, *to send, start.*
mŏdĭcus -a -um, *modest, moderate.*
mŏdŏ (Adv.), *only.*
moenia -ium, n., *walls, fortifications.*
mŏneo -ēre, *to advise, warn.*
mons, montis, m., *mountain.*
mŏra -ae, f., *delay.*
morbus -i, m., *disease.*
mŏror, *to delay.*
mors, mortis, f., *death.*
mōs, mōris, m., *custom, system.*
mŏveo -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *to move.*
mox (Adv.), *soon.*
mucro -ōnis, m., *point, edge.*
multitūdo -inis, f., *multitude.*
multus -a -um, *much, many.*
mūnio -īre, *to fortify.*
mūnītio -ōnis, f., *fortification.*
mūnŭs -ĕrīs, n., *duty.*
mūrmur -ŭris, n., *murmur, roar.*
mūrus -i, m., *wall.*
mūtatio -ōnis, f., *change.*
mūto -āre, *to change.*

N

narro -āre, *to relate.*
Nāsīca -ae, m., *a Roman surname.*
nātūra -ae, f., *nature.*
nātūrālis -e, f., *natural.*
nātus -ūs, m., *birth.*
nāvālis -e, *naval*; navalia -ium, n., *dockyard.*
nāvis -is, f., *ship.*
nē (Conj.), *not, lest.*
nĕc, nĕque (Conj.), *neither*; nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor.*
nĕcessārius -a -um, *necessary.*
nĕcŏpīnans (Gen. necopinantis), *not expecting, taken by surprise.*
neglīgenter (Adv.), *negligently.*
nĕgo -āre, *to deny.*
nēmo -inis, m., *no one.*
nĕpōs -ōtis, m., *grandson.*
neuter -tra -trum, *neither.*
nĭhĭl, n., *nothing.*
nĭmĭs (Adv.), *too much, too.*
nĭmĭus -a -um, *excessive.*
nītor -i, nixus, *to lean upon* (with Abl.).
no, nāre, nāvi, *to swim.*
nōbilis -e, *well-born, distinguished.*
nōlo, nolle, nolui, *to be unwilling.*
nōmen -inis, n., *name.*
nōmĭno -āre, *to name, appoint.*
nōn (Adv.), *not.*
nondum (Adv.), *not yet.*
nōnus -a -um, *ninth.*
nōs, nostri, *we.*
noster -tra -trum, *our.*
nōtus -a -um, *known.*
nŏvus -a -um, *new.*
nox, noctis, f., *night.*
nūdo -āre, *to bare.*
nullus -a -um, *no.*
num (Conj.), *whether.*
numero -are, *to reckon.*
nŭmĕrus -i -um, *number.*
nunc (Adv.), *now.*
nunquam (Adv.), *never.*
nuntio -āre, *to announce.*
nuntius -ii. m., *messenger, message.*
nusquam (Adv.), *nowhere.*

O

ŏb (Prep. Acc.), *on account of.*
ōbĭcio -ere -iēci -iectum, *to se before, pit against.*
obliviscor -i -lītus, *to forget.*
obnoxius -a -um, *defenceless.*
obscurus -a -um, *dark, undistinguished.*
obsĭdeo -ēre -sēdi -sessum, *to besiege.*
obsĭdĭo -ōnis, f., *siege.*
obtĕro -ere -trīvi -trītum, *to crush.*
obtĭneo -ēre -tĭnui -tentum, *to keep.*
obviam (Adv.), *in the way, to meet.*
occāsio -ōnis, f., *opportunity.*
occāsus -ūs, m., *fall.*

occĭdens -ntis, m., *West.*
occīdo -ere, occīdi, occisum, *to slay.*
occultus -a -um, *hidden.*
occurro -ere -curri -cursum, *to run to meet.*
octāvus -a -um, *eighth.*
octingenti -ae -a, *eight hundred.*
Octōber -bris -bre, *of October.*
ŏcŭlus -i, m., *eye.*
offĕro -erre, obtŭli, oblātum, *to offer.*
Ŏlympia -ae, f., *the city where the Olympic games were held.*
Olympus -i, m., *a high mountain of Thessaly.*
ōmen -ĭnis, n., *omen.*
ōmitto -ere -mīsi -missum, *leave out.*
omnis -e, *all, whole.*
ŏnus -ĕris, n., *burden.*
ŏpĕra -ae, f., *work, care.*
oppidum -i, n., *town.*
oppugno -āre, *to assault.*
ops, ŏpis, f., *strength, help ;* opes, *wealth.*
opto -are, *to wish.*
ŏpus -eris, n., *work, need.*
ōra -ae, f., *coast.*
ōrāculum -i, n., *oracle.*
ōrātio -ōnis, f., *speech.*
ōrātor -ōris, m., *spokesman.*
orbis -is, m. (terrarum), *the world.*
orbĭtas -atis, *bereavement.*
ordo -ĭnis, m., *order, rank.*
Ōrĭcum -i, n., *a seaport on the Illyrian coast.*
ŏrior -iri, ortus, *to rise, begin.*
orno -āre, *to adorn.*
ōro -āre, *to pray.*
Orŏandes -is, m., *a Greek name.*
Ōrōpus -i, m., *a town near Athens.*
ostendo -ere -di -sum, *to show.*
ōtium -ii, n., *rest, ease.*

P

P. = Publius, *a Roman praenomen.*
pābŭlum -i, n., *fodder.*
Paelignus -a -um, *Paelignian.*
pālūs -ūdis, f., *marsh.*
pār (Gen. păris), *equal.*
parcus -a -um, *sparing.*
parma -ae, f., *target, shield.*
păro -āre, *to prepare.*
pars -rtis, f., *part.*
particeps -ĭpis, m., *sharer.*
partim (Adv.), *partly.*
parvus -a -um, *little.*
passim (Adv.), *generally, everywhere.*
passus -ūs, m., *pace, yard.*
păteo -ēre, *to lie open.*
păter -ris, m., *father.*
pătior -i, passus, *to suffer, allow.*
paucus -a -um, *little, few.*
paulātim (Adv.), *little by little.*
paulus -a -um, *little ;* (as Adv.) paulum, *a little ;* paulo, (*by*) *a little.*
Paulus -i, m., *a Roman surname.*
pax, pācis, f., *peace.*
pecco -āre, *to do wrong.*
pĕcūnia -ae, f., *money.*
pĕdĕs -ĭtis, m., *foot-soldier, infantryman.*
Pella -ae, f., *the capital of Macedonia.*
Pĕlŏponnēsus -i, f., *the Peloponnese, the Morea.*
pendo -ere, pĕpendi, pensum, *to pay.*
pĕr (Prep. Acc.), *through.*
percello -ere -culi -culsum, *to beat down.*
pĕrennis -e, *perennial, flowing all the year.*
pĕreo -īre -ii -itum, *to perish.*
perfĭcio -ere -fēci -fectum, *to conclude.*
pĕrīcŭlum -i, n., *danger.*
permāno -āre, *to trickle through.*
permissus -ūs, m., *permission.*
pernĭcies -ēi, f., *ruin, destruction.*
pernix (Gen. pernīcis), *swift, nimble.*
Perrhaebia -ae, f., *a district in North Thessaly.*
Perrhaebus -a -um, *Perrhaebian.*

Persa -ae, m., *Persian.*
persĕquor -i -sĕcūtus, *to follow up.*
Perseus -i (Acc. Persea), m., *the King of Macedonia.*
persto -āre -stĭti -stātum, *to continue standing.*
persuādeo -ēre -si -sum (Dat.), *to persuade.*
pertĭneo -ēre -tinui (with ad), *to bear upon, concern.*
pervādo -ere -vāsi -vasum, *to pass through.*
pervĕnio -īre -vēni -ventum, *to arrive, reach.*
pes, pĕdis, m., *foot.*
pestis -is, f., *plague, ruin.*
pĕto -ere -ii -ītum, *to seek, ask.*
Petra -ae, f., *a town on the border of Macedonia.*
phălanx -ngis, f., *phalanx, a formation of Macedonian infantry.*
Phĭlippus -i, m., *the name of several Macedonian Kings.*
Pīeria -ae, f., *a district of Southern Macedonia.*
Pīerius -a -um, *Pierian.*
pīlum -i, n., *javelin.*
Pīraeeus -i, *the Port of Athens.*
plăceo -ēre, *to please.*
plaustrum -i, n., *waggon.*
plausus -ūs, m., *clapping, applause.*
plebs, plēbis, f., *common people.*
plēnus -a -um, *full.*
plūs (Gen. pluris), *more.*
pondus -ĕris, n., *weight.*
pōno -ere, pŏsui, pŏsitum, *to place, put, pitch (camp).*
pŏpŭlāris -e, *of the same nation.*
pŏpŭlātio -ōnis, f., *plunder.*
pŏpŭlus -i, m., *people.*
porrĭgo -ere -rexi -rectum, *to stretch out.*
porta -ae, f., *gate.*
portus -ūs, m., *port, haven.*
portendo -ere -di -tum, *to foretell.*
portentum -i, n., *sign, prodigy.*
porto -āre, *to carry.*
posco -ere, pŏposci, *to demand.*
possum, posse, pŏtui, *to be able.*
post (Adv. or Prep. Acc.), *after*
postquam (Conj.), *after.*
posteā (Adv.), *afterwards.*
posterus -a -um, *next, following.*
postmĕrīdiānus -a -um, *afternoon.*
postrēmus -a -um, *last.*
postŭlo -āre, *to demand, ask.*
pŏtens (Gen. potentis), *powerful.*
pŏtestas -ātis, f., *power;* potestatem facere, *to give permission.*
pŏtius (Adv.), *rather.*
prae (Prep. Acc.), *on account of, for.*
praebeo -ere, *to afford.*
praecĭpio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, *anticipate.*
praecĭpue (Adv.), *especially.*
praeclārus -a -um, *famous.*
praeco -ōnis, m., *herald.*
praeda -ae, f., *booty.*
praedīco -ere -dixi -dictum, *to foretell.*
praemitto -ere -mīsi -missum, *to send ahead.*
praemium -ii, n., *reward.*
praepăro -āre, *to make ready beforehand.*
praesens (Gen. praesentis), *present.*
praesīdium -ii, n., *garrison.*
praesto -āre -stĭti -stĭtum, *to excel.*
praesum -esse -fŭi, *to command, be over.*
praetĕr (Prep. Acc.), *beside.*
praetĕreā (Adv.), *besides.*
praetor -ōris, m., *praetor, a Roman magistrate.*
praetōrius -a -um, *of the commander;* praetorium, *the general's tent.*
prĕces -cum, f., *prayers.*
prĕcor -ari, *to pray.*
prīdie (Adv.), *on the day before.*
prīmus -a -um, *first;* primum (Adv.), *first.*
princeps -cĭpis, m., *leader.*
princĭpium -ii, n., *beginning.*
prior -us, *former;* prius (Adv.),

before; prius quam (Conj.), *before.*
prīvātim (Adv.), *in private.*
prīvātus -a -um, *private, without a magistracy.*
prō (Prep. Abl.), *for, before.*
prōcēdo -ere -cessi -cessum, *to advance, come forward.*
procul (Adv.), *far, far off.*
prōdĭgium -ii, n., *prodigy, warning sign.*
prōdo -ere -dĭdi -dĭtum, *to betray.*
proelium -ii, n., *battle.*
prŏfĭciscor -i -fectus, *to start, set out.*
prŏfŭgio -ere -fūgi, *to fly, on.*
progrĕdior -i -gressus, *to advance.*
promitto -ere -mīsi -missum, *to promise.*
prŏmŏveo -ere -mōvi -motum, *to move forward.*
prōnuntio -āre, *to proclaim, announce.*
prŏpĕ (Prep. Acc.), *near;* (Adv.) *near, almost.*
prŏpinquus -a -um, *near, neighbouring.*
prŏpior -us, *nearer* (with Dat.).
prōpōno -ere -pŏsui -pŏsĭtum, *to set before.*
propter (Prep. Acc.), *on account of.*
proptĕrea (Adv.), *on that account.*
prōsequor -i -secūtus, *to follow after.*
prōvincia -ae, f., *province, sphere of action.*
proxĭmus -a -um, *next, nearest.*
prūdens (Gen. prudentis), *experienced, sagacious.*
prūdentia -ae, f., *sagacity.*
publĭcus -a -um, *public.*
pŭdor -ōris, m., *shame.*
pŭer -eri, m., *son, boy.*
pugna -ae, f., *fight.*
pugno -āre, *to fight.*
pulvis -vĕris, m., *dust.*
pūnio -ire, *to punish.*
purpura -ae, f., *purple, purple cloth.*
pŭto -āre, *to think.*
Pydna -ae, f., *a town on the southern frontier of Macedonia.*
Pydnaeus -a -um, *of Pydna.*
Pythium -ii, n., *a town on the Macedonian border.*

Q

Q = Quintus, *a Roman praenomen.*
quā (Conj.), *where.*
quācumque (Conj.), *wherever.*
quadrĭga -ae, f., *four-horsed chariot.*
quadringenti -ae -a, *four hundred.*
quaero -ere, quaesīvi, quaesītum, *to seek, ask.*
quālis -e, *of what sort?*
quam (Conj.), *than.*
quamquam (Conj.), *although.*
quando (Conj.), *when.*
quantus -a -um, *how great, how much.*
quartus -a -um, *fourth.*
quăsi (Conj.), *as if.*
quătio -ere, quassum, *to shake, brandish.*
quattuor, *four.*
quattuordĕcim, *fourteen.*
-quĕ (Conj.), *and;* que . . . que, *both . . . and.*
quī, quae, quod (Rel. Pron.), *who, which.*
qui, quae, quod (Interrog. Adj.), *which?*
quī, quā, quod (Indef. Adj.), *any.*
quia (Conj.), *because.*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *some, a certain.*
quīdem (Adv.), *indeed;* ne . . . quidem, *not even, not either.*
quiesco -ere, quiēvi, quiētum, *to rest, be inactive.*
quiētus -a -um, *at rest, inactive.*
quindĕcim, *fifteen.*
quingenti -ae -a, *five hundred.*
quinquāgintā, *fifty.*
Quinquatrus -uum, f., *the festival of Minerva at Rome* (*March* 19-23).

quinque, *five*.
quintus -a -um, *fifth*.
Quirites -ium, m., *a name for the citizens of Rome*.
quis, quid (Interrog. Pron.), *who? what?* (Indef.) *anyone, anything*.
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (Indef.), *anyone, anything*.
quisque, quaeque, quidque, *each*.
quīvis, quaevis, quidvis (Indef.), *anyone, anything you like*.
quō (Conj.), *whither*.
quocumque (Adv.), *whithersoever*.
quŏd (Conj.), *because*.
quŏniam (Conj.), *since*.
quŏque (Conj.), *also*.
quot, *how many*.
quŏtus -a -um, *which* (*of number*)?

R

rătio -ōnis, f., *reason, system*.
rĕcens (Gen. recentis), *fresh*.
rĕcipio -ere -cepi -ceptum, *to recall, recover*; recipere se, *to withdraw*.
rĕcito -āre, *to read out*.
rectus -a -um, *direct*.
reddo -ere -didi -ditum, *to give back, give*.
rĕdeo -īre -ii -ĭtum, *to return*.
rĕdĭgo -ere -ēgi -actum, *to reduce*.
rĕdĭtus -ūs, m., *return*.
rĕdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to lead back*.
rĕfĕro -ferre, rettŭli, relātum, *to bring back, to make a proposal*.
rĕfĭcio -ere -fēci -fectum, *to restore*.
rĕgio -ōnis, f., *district*.
rēgius -a -um, *royal*; regia (domus), *King's house, palace*.
regno -āre, *to reign*.
regnum -i, n., *kingdom*.
regrĕdior -i -gressus, *to return*.
rēicio -icere -iēci -iectum, *to drive back*.
rēlĭgio -ōnis, f., *sanctity*.
rĕlinquo -ere -līqui -lictum, *to leave*.
rĕlĭquus -a -um, *remaining*.
rĕmĕdium -ii, n., *remedy*.
rĕnŏvo -āre, *to renew*.
reor, rēri, rătus, *to think*.
rĕpente (Adv.), *suddenly*.
rĕpentīnus -a -um, *sudden*.
rĕpĕto -ere -ii -ītum, *to seek again, return to*.
res, rei, f., *thing, matter*.
rĕsisto -ere, restiti, *to resist*.
responsum -i, n., *answer*.
restagno -āre, *to overflow*.
rĕtĭneo -ēre -tinui -tentum, *to hold back, retain*.
retro (Adv.), *back*.
rĕvŏco -āre, *to call back*.
rex, rēgis, m., *King*.
rīpa -ae, f., *bank*.
rītĕ (Adv.), *duly*.
rīvus -i, m., *stream*.
rŏgātio -ōnis, f., *proposal, bill*.
rŏgo -āre, *to ask*.
Rōma -ae, f., *Rome*.
Rōmānus -a -um, *Roman*.
rūmor -ōris, m., *report*.
rursus (Adv.), *again*.

S

săcer -cra -crum, *sacred*.
sacrĭfĭcium -ii, n., *sacrifice*.
sacrĭfĭco -āre, *to sacrifice*.
sacro -āre, *to consecrate*.
saepĕ (Adv.), *often*.
săgitta -ae, f., *arrow*.
saltus -ūs, m., *pass*.
sălus -ūtis, f., *safety*.
sălūtaris -e, *healthful*.
saluto -āre, *to greet*.
salvus -a -um, *safe*.
Samnis -nitis, m., *Samnite*.
Sămŏthrāca -ae, f., *an island, and town, in the northern part of the Aegean Sea*.
săpientia -ae, f., *wisdom*.
Sardīnia -ae, f., *Sardinia*.
sătis (Adv.), *enough*.
saxum -i, n., *stone, rock*.
scăteo -ere, *to stream*.
scătūrīgo -inis, f., *spring of water*.
scio -īre, *to know*.

Scīpio -ōnis, m., *a Roman surname.*
scrībo -ere -psi -ptum, *to write.*
scŭtum -i, n., *long shield.*
sē sui (Pers. Pron.), *himself, etc.*
sēcēdo -ere -cessi -cessum, *to withdraw.*
sēcrētus -a -um, *secret;* secreto, *in secret.*
sĕcundus -a -um, *second, favourable.*
sed (Conj.), *but.*
sĕdeo -ere, sessi, sessum, *to sit.*
sēdo -āre, *to calm.*
segnis -e, *slack, remiss;* segniter (Adv.), *slackly.*
sēmīta -ae, *track.*
semper (Adv.), *always, all the time.*
sĕnātor -ōris, m., *member of the Senate.*
sĕnātus -ūs, m., *Senate, the governing council at Rome; meeting of the Senate.*
sĕnecta -ae, f., *old age.*
sĕnex, senis, m., *old man.*
sententia -ae, f., *opinion, vote.*
sentio -īre, sensi, sensum, *to feel, be aware of.*
septĭmus -a -um, *seventh.*
sĕquor -i, sĕcūtus, *to follow.*
sērius -a -um, *serious.*
sermo -ōnis, m., *word, speech.*
sērus -a -um, *late;* (Comp. serior, serius).
servo -āre, *to save, keep.*
sĕvērus -a -um, *strict.*
sex, *six.*
sextus -a -um, *sixth.*
sī (Conj.), *if.*
siccus -a -um, *dry.*
Sĭcĭlia -ae, f., *Sicily.*
sīcut (Conj.), *just as.*
Sĭcy̆on -ōnis, f., *Sicyon, a town near Corinth.*
signum -i, n., *signal, sign, standard;* signa conferre, *to meet in a pitched battle.*
sĭlentium -ii, n., *silence.*
sĭleo -ēre, *to be silent.*
silva -ae, f., *forest.*
sĭmĭlis -e, *like.*
sĭmŭl (Adv.), *at the same time.*
sĭmŭlacrum -i, n., *image, statue.*
sincērus -a -um, *unmixed.*
sĭnĕ (Prep. Abl.), *without.*
singŭli -ae -a, *one each, individual.*
sĭno -ere, sīvi, sĭtum, *to allow;* sĭtus -a -um, *situated.*
sĭtis -is, f., *thirst.*
sĭtus -ūs, m., *situation.*
sŏciĕtas -ātis, f., *alliance.*
sŏcius -ii, m., *ally.*
sōl -lis, m., *sun.*
solvo -ere -lvi -lūtum, *to loose;* solutus -a -um, *loose.*
sors -rtis, f., *lot, chance.*
sortior -iri, *to draw lots (for).*
spatium -ii, n., *interval, distance.*
spectācŭlum -ii, n., *show.*
specto -āre, *to watch, look on at.*
spēro -āre, *to hope.*
spes -ēi, f., *hope.*
spŏlia -ōrum, n., *spoils.*
stăbilis -e, *steady.*
stătim (Adv.), *immediately.*
stătio -ōnis, f., *guard, outpost.*
stătīvus -a -um, *stationary;* stativa (castra), *fixed quarters.*
stătua -ae, f., *image.*
stătuo -ere -ui -ūtum, *to determine.*
status -ūs, m., *condition.*
stĭmŭlo -āre, *to stir.*
stīpendia -ōrum, n., *pay.*
sto -āre, stĕti, stătum, *to stand.*
strēnuus -a -um, *energetic.*
strĕpo -ere, strepui, strepĭtum, *to be noisy.*
strŭes -is, f., *heap.*
Stry̆mon -ŏnis, m., *a river to the east of Macedonia.*
stultĭtia -ae, f., *folly.*
suādeo -ere, suāsi, suasum (Dat.), *to advise.*
sub (Prep. Abl.), *under;* (Acc.) *up under, close to.*
subdo -ere -didi -dĭtum, *to set under.*
sŭbĭtus -a -um, *sudden.*
subsĭdium -ii, n., *support.*

succendo -ere -cendi -censum, *put fire under.*
suffrăgium -ii, n., *vote, voting.*
Sulpĭcius -ii, m., *a Roman name.*
sum esse fui, *to be.*
summa -ae, f., *amount.*
summus -a -um, *highest, greatest.*
sŭperbus -a -um, *arrogant.*
sŭpĕrĭor -us, *higher, former.*
sŭpersum -esse -fui, *to survive.*
supplex (Gen. supplĭcis), *suppliant.*
supplĭcātio -ōnis, f., *thanksgiving.*
surgo -ere, surrexi, surrectum, *to rise.*
suscĭpio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, *to undertake.*
sustĭneo -ere -tinui -tentum, *to resist.*
sustŭli (Perf. of tollo).
suus -a -um, *his own* (*her own, etc.*).

T

tăbellārius -ii, m., *courier.*
tăbernāculum -i, n., *tent.*
tăbŭla -ae, f., *picture.*
taceo -ēre, *to be silent.*
tăcitus -a -um, *silent.*
tălentum -i, n., *talent* (*roughly* £250).
tālis -e, *such.*
tam (Adv.), *so.*
tamquam (Conj.), *as though.*
tandem (Adv.), *at length.*
tantus -a -um, *so great, so much.*
tectum -i, n., *roof, building.*
tĕgo -ere, texi, tectum, *to cover.*
tēgŭla -ae, f., *tile.*
tēlum -i, n., *dart, missile, weapon.*
templum -i, n., *temple.*
tempus -ŏris, n., *time.*
tendo -ere, tetendi, tentum, *to stretch.*
tĕnĕbrae -ārum, f., *darkness.*
tĕneo -ēre, tenui, tentum, *to hold, reach.*
tĕnuis -e, *thin.*
tĕnŭs (Prep. Gen., used after the Noun), *up to.*
tergeo -ēre -si -sum, *to wipe.*
tergum -i, n., *back, rear.*
tĕro -ere, trīvi, trītum, *to rub, waste* (*time*).
terra -ae, f., *earth, land.*
terror -ōris, m., *dread.*
tertius -a -um, *third.*
textĭlis -e, *woven;* textilia, *cloths.*
Thessălia -ae, f., *Thessaly, the northern part of Greece.*
Thessălŏnīca -ae, f., *a Macedonian seaport.*
Thessalŏnicensis -e, *of Thessalonica.*
Thrācia -ae, f., *Thrace, the country east of Macedonia.*
Thrax -cis, m., *Thracian.*
Ti. = Tiberius, *a Roman praenomen.*
Tĭberis -is, m., *the Tiber, the river of Rome.*
tĭmeo -ēre, *to fear.*
tīro -ōnis, m., *recruit.*
tollo -ere, sustŭli, sublātum, *to raise.*
tormentum -i, n., *engine* (*for hurling missiles*).
tŏt, *so many.*
tōtus -a -um, *all, the whole.*
trădo -ere -dĭdi -dĭtum, *to hand over.*
trădūco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to lead across.*
trăho -ere -xi -ctum, *to draw, drag on.*
traicio -ere -iēci -iectum, *to cross.*
trans (Prep. Acc.), *across.*
transeo -īre -ii -ĭtum, *to go across, go over.*
transgrĕdior -i -gressus, *to pass over.*
transĭtus -ūs, m., *crossing, passage.*
trĕcenti -ae -a, *three hundred.*
trĕdĕcim, *thirteen.*
trĕpido -āre, *to bustle, be nervous.*
tres, tria, *three.*
trĭbūnal -ālis, n., *judge's seat.*
tribūnus -i, m., *tribune;* tr. militum, *a military officer;* tr. plebis, *a tribune of the commons,*

one of the chief magistrates and champions of the commons at Rome.
trĭbus -ūs, f., *tribe (division of the people for voting purposes of Rome).*
trĭbūtum -i, n., *tribute.*
triginta, *thirty.*
tristis -e, *gloomy.*
triumpho -āre, *to triumph, celebrate a victory.*
triumphus -i, m., *triumph, a general's celebration of his victory.*
Trōia -ae, f., *Troy.*
tum, tunc (Adv.), *then.*
tŭmultus -ūs, m., *alarm, confusion.*
tŭmŭlus -i, m., *mound.*
tunc (Adv.), *then.*
turba -ae, f., *crowd.*
turbĭdus -a -um, *turbid, thick.*
turbo -āre, *to disturb, confuse.*
turma -ae, f., *troop of cavalry* (10 *in an ala*).
turpis -e, *shameful.*
turris -is, f., *tower.*
tūtor -ari, *to protect.*
tūtus -a -um, *safe*; **tuto**, *in safety.*
tuus -a -um, *thy, your.*

U

ŭbi? (Conj.), *when? where?*
ubīque (Adv.), *everywhere.*
ulciscor -i, **ultus**, *to take vengeance on.*
ullus -a -um, *any.*
ultĕrior -ius, *further.*
ultimus -a -um, *furthest, last.*
ultro (Adv.), *voluntarily.*
ūlŭlātus -ūs, m., *howl.*
unda -ae, f., *wave, water.*
ūnde (Conj.), *whence.*
undĕcim, *eleven.*
ūnus -a -um, *one, alone.*
urbānus -a -um, *of the city, city.*
urbs, urbis, f., *city.*
usquam (Adv.), *anywhere.*
usque (Adv.), *throughout, continuously.*
ūsus -us, m., *experience.*
ŭt (Conj.), with Indic., *as*; with Subj., *in order that, so that, that.*
ŭter, utrā, utrum, *which (of two?)*
ŭterque, utraque, utrumque, *either.*
ūtilis -e, *useful.*
ūtor -i, **usus** (Abl.), *to use.*
utrārius -ii, m., *watercarrier.*
utrimque (Adv.), *on either side.*

V

văgor -āri, *to wander.*
văleo -ēre, *to be strong.*
vălidus -a -um, *strong.*
vallum -i, n., *rampart.*
vānus -a -um, *futile.*
vārius -a -um, *varying.*
vas, vāsis, n., *vessel.*
vasto -āre, *to plunder.*
vātes -is, m., *prophet.*
vectīgal -lis, n., *source of revenue.*
vĕho -ere, **vexi, vectum**, *to carry.*
vĕlŭt (Conj.), *as if.*
vēna -ae, f., *vein.*
vĕnio -īre, **vēni, ventum**, *to come.*
ventus -i, m., *wind.*
vēr, vēris, n., *spring.*
verbum -i, n., *word.*
vĕrĕor -eri, *to fear.*
vergo -ere, *to slope.*
vēro (Conj.), *however.*
vester -ra -rum, *your.*
vestībūlum -i, n., *porch.*
vestīmentum -i, n., *garment.*
vĕtĕranus -i, m., *old soldier.*
vĕto -āre, **vetui, vetītum**, *to forbid.*
vĕtus (Gen., **vetĕris**), *old.*
vĕtustas -ātis, f., *antiquity.*
vexo -āre, *to annoy.*
via -ae, f., *road, street.*
viātĭcum -i, n., *travelling expenses.*
vicēsimus -a -um, *twentieth.*
victĭma -ae, f., *victim, animal sacrificed.*
victor -ōris, m., *conqueror.*

victōria -ae, f., *victory*.
vĭdeo -ere, vīdi, visum, *to see*; videor, *to seem, seem good*.
vĭgeo -ere, *to be active*.
vĭgil -is, m., *sentry, watchman*.
vĭgĭlia -ae, f, *watch, guard; watch, a fourth part of the night*.
vĭgĭlo -āre, *to watch, keep awake*.
viginti, *twenty*.
vinco -ere, vīci, victum, *to conquer*.
vīs, f., *force*; vīres, virium, f., *strength*.
vīso -ere, vīsi, vīsum, *to visit*.
vīta -ae, f., *life*.
vix (Adv.), *scarcely*.
vŏco -āre, *to call*.
vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *to wish, be willing*.
volvo -ere -vi -ūtum, *to roll*.
vōs (Gen., vestrum), *you*.
vox, vōcis, f., *voice*.
vulnĕro -āre, *to wound*.
vulnus -ĕris, n., *wound*.
vultus -ūs, m., *countenance*.

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